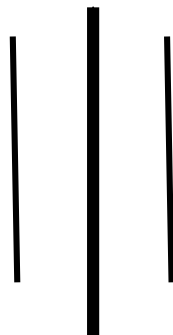
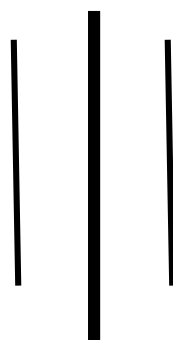


A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE ORPHAN CHILDREN

**A CASE STUDY OF
SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE SANOTHIMI, BHAKTAPUR, NEPAL**



A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY
PATAN MULTIPLE CAMPUS, TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
MASTER DEGREE OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY



Submitted by

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**A Sociological Study of the Orphan Children (A Case Study of SOS Children’s Village Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal)**” has been prepared by **Mr. Durga Chetri** for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master’s Degree of Arts under my supervision and guidance.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

The Evaluation committee has accepted and approved this dissertation entitled “**A Sociological Study of the Orphan Children (A Case Study of SOS Children’s Village Sanothimi, Bhaktapur, Nepal)**” prepared and submitted by **Mr. Durga Chetri** for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master’s of Arts Degree in Sociology.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to explore the contribution made by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi to the orphan children. Another aim was to find out the extracurricular activities carried out for the holistic development of the children and finally the physical, social and educational condition of the children staying inside the SOS Village were examined in the study. It was tried to find out the quality of service, the educational condition, the situation of the children and the presence of family environment inside the village.

This study will assist and help to study the gathered information regarding the institution, to understand the relationship between the children and the SOS Children's Village, to frame the policies and plans to the NGO's and planners and the policy makers, to understand the nature and the extent of developmental impacts on the orphan children and the society, to collect the information and work to improve the socio-economic condition of the orphan children and rectify the drawbacks of the institution.

In this study the interview and observation method were implemented and the descriptive methods were applied to describe the situation of the children of SOS CV. The total 16 numbers of houses having 158 orphan children was the universe of the study and out of them 15 % i.e. 24 children were selected as the sample units, besides that, 4 mothers and 4 staffs were also interviewed for the reliability and validity of the obtained data.

The results of the study were that, the orphans inside the village were provided with the facilities of fooding, lodging, education, health, clothing, accommodation, entertainment, training of different kinds, indoor and outdoor games and sports, music, etc. for their holistic development and were found involved in all the availed activities. The quality of service, the facilities and the state of relationship with the SOS mothers and the other members were satisfactory and there existed harmony amongst the family members. The children belonged from varied religion, caste, community and cultural background

Thus the conclusion was that, the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi has contributed a lot for the orphan, abandoned and neglected children and is offering them the warm motherly love and care, health, education, physical and different vocational training facilities. The provided facilities has satisfied the children and the SOS takes the responsibility to build the children capable to stand on their own feet, struggle in the contemporary society and lead a settled life.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CRC	-	Child Rights Convention
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CWIN	-	Child Workers in Nepal
CTEVT	-	Council for technical education & vocational training
EU	-	European Union
FSP	-	Family strengthening Programme
GNP	-	Gross National Product
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
NHRC	-	National Human Rights Commission
PLA	-	Maoist People's Liberation Army
SOS CV	-	SOS Children's Village
SOS	-	Save Our Soul / Society of Social Workers
SOS KDI	-	SOS Kinderdorf International
TITI	-	Training Institute for Technical Instruction
UN	-	United Nations
USA	-	United States of America
VDC	-	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of The Study :

Children of today are the leaders of tomorrow. They are our future. They are the ones who would replace us. Whatever progress we have made, they are the ones to carry it on. So, if we look for our bright future we need to train our children properly and show them the right path through which they would lead our culture, civilization and development. In order to prepare them to be healthy, wise and intelligent citizens, we need to provide them with suitable environment, proper physical and mental exercises, right education and appropriate moral lessons.

The rich and educated parents are able to provide their children with necessary facilities for their harmonious growth. In a suitable condition, the children grow properly having a positive attitude towards the society. At the same time, when the children are treated badly, when they are given heavy burden of life, they cannot grow properly and will develop in them a negative attitude towards others and such attitude results in crime and wastage of human power. For all these, we must be careful about our children's future which is the future of our country and of the mankind as a whole.

There are many children in the world who are poor, uneducated and unhealthy. About 40% of the world's population comprises children. In the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, there are many

children who are starving due to lack of proper food. We find them begging in the streets. They are employed in factories, hotels, restaurants and houses. They are not given proper wages for their works. The grown up people treat them as inferior, employ them in works like sweeping, toilet cleaning, washing, etc. They also suffer from sex abuse by the grown up people. Such exploitation causes them to become pocket pickers, gamblers, thieves, robbers and criminals when they grow up. (Gurung& Uprety – 2000)

Children constitute the most potential human resources of the nation; they represent its development and future. The present status of children in any society is in fact an indication of its direction and destination. If children have a full opportunity for learning, growth, and development of their personality and potential in all dimensions, the society will definitely advance into a higher stage of development. Without developmental conditions, their social and psychological growth will be seriously constrained, and it eventually results in the retardation of the growth of the society as a whole. This is why the civilized and progressive societies give utmost care and importance to creating conditions for children to grow and develop as responsible and capable citizens. But this is not happening universally. (UNICEF- KC, 2002)

In many societies, the status of children and their development is in a very poor shape. Many children in the world are exposed to severe physical, social and psychological sufferings, and they are not in a position to exercise their fundamental rights as recognized by the Child Rights Conventions (CRC) adopted in 1989 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. They are vulnerable to all kinds of threats to their survival and live a wretched life. In general, a large number of children around the world cannot participate in matters that affect them and have no access to

development opportunities. The situation of the children in our country is not very different.

Children comprise the largest segment of the population in Nepal. According to the population statistics, about 50 percent of the total population was under age 19 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2001). In absolute number, there were 11.34 million children in 2001 (ibid). Despite the growing numerical strength, children in Nepal face a situation that is not conducive for their development. Their problems have several dimensions: health hazards, lack of educational opportunities, physical violence, social insecurity, economic exploitation, sexual abuses, psychological pressure, and denial of their fundamental rights. These negative conditions have created a situation in which children have difficulty enjoying their rights and developing themselves to their fullest potential (NASC, 1999). This is a serious social and development problem of the society that needs to be addressed with all the seriousness it deserves. (KC-2002)

Universally, children, the would be citizens of tomorrow, are disadvantaged in one significant respect that they are defenseless, both mentally and physically and the nature, perhaps, has established so. The far reaching changes due to scientific, technological and economical advancements have greatly impacted the life styles, social needs and specifically social values. Born and brought up under conflicting conditions, the status of children, particularly the orphaned, lone uncared, weaker are open for exploitation and they fall easy victims to several crimes pulled off against them. Innocence, lack of experience, exposure, improper care/guidance are some of the contributing factors for their vulnerability and external influences. Crimes against children those involving violence, physical and mental such as child abuse, forced labour and child prostitution are becoming matters of serious concern nationally as well as internationally. (Pachauri-2001)

Conditions such as poverty, racism, female gender devaluation, poor health care, politically induced famine, international economic inequities, and the terror and disruption of warfare produced more suffering and death among the young than individually inflicted harms. Public and private international relief efforts, religious and charitable agencies, child advocacy groups such as the Children's Defense fund in the United States, national governments, and international leagues such as The United Nations work to eliminate suffering at this level. (Kennington-2001)

The 1987 Draft United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child represents an international effort to define and specify the "special care and assistance" to which children are entitled. Included among the many rights specified in the Draft are the right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services; freedom from punishment for parents' or relatives opinions and beliefs; parental care without separation unless abuse or neglect makes separation necessary; the right to parental and state care that is "in the child's best interest"; the right of disabled children to special care and protections; "the right to the highest attainable standard of health and medical and rehabilitation facilities"; the right to a "standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development"; the right to education; the right to be protected from exploitation and from work "that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical mental spiritual, moral or social development" the right to protection from "all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse"; the right to protection "against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare." Relatively few children in the world recently enjoy the fulfillment of all the rights outlined in the Draft. (Pachauri-2001)

Nepal is a country facing many development challenges. The majority of its population of 21 million lives below the poverty line. As more than 80 percent of Nepali are engaged in agriculture, the greater part of which is for subsistence, the per capita GNP of US\$ 190 (or US\$ 210) reflects the relative wealth of a small, primarily urban minority. Nepal's slow social and economic development is a result of widespread poverty worsen by increasing population, insufficient agricultural land and severe environmental degradation. Interventions are hindered by extremely limited travel and communications due to Nepal's mountainous topography, by marked caste/class distinctions which result in unequal distribution of power and resources, and by severe gender discrimination in all aspects of home and public life.

Due to prevalent gender discrimination, women and girls receive inadequate amounts and quality of foods, perform excessive labour and have limited access to health and family planning services.

The high prevalence of malnutrition contributes to the high rates of disease and death of Nepali children, as well as to their slowed physical and mental growth and development. Nearly two-thirds of children under the age of three suffer from moderate or severe malnutrition and stunting. Adding to the third of babies born under weight, one half of infants zero to four months of age are not exclusively breastfed, which often leads to diarrhea and thus contributes to mal-nutrition. Inadequate food consumption results in vitamin A and iron deficiencies. Approximately 0.5 percent of children under three years suffer from night blindness and between 40 and 80 percent of adolescent girls are anaemic. Iodine deficiency disorders are also common, manifested in a mean goiter prevalence of 39 percent and a cretinism rate of 0.4 percent.

Due to lack of data, the precise number of children in need of special protection is unknown, although significant and likely growing. An estimated one in ten children suffers from some form of disability. About 28,000 street children inhabit the country's cities and an estimated 6,000 children are agricultural or domestic bonded labourers. Each year, an estimated 5,000 to 7,000 girls under the age of 16 are trafficked to Indian brothels and thousands more work as prostitutes within the country.

To expand and maintain the basic services network, Nepal remains heavily dependent on foreign aid. Recent trends show an increase in loan assistance and a decrease in grant aid and the inclination of donors to increasingly share the monetary support and direct implementation of programmes with the government, NGOs, the private sector and local communities.

For many years, it has been realized that community participation and direct intervention at the family level are imperative to national development. Today, this realization is beginning to be put into action through the government's activities of decentralization, and through programmes which focus on strengthening grassroots development manpower and on increasing the participation of communities, particularly caregivers, in the development process. (NPC NG & UNICEF-1996)

1.2 Statement Of The Problem :

Like other third world countries, our Nepal is also engraved by poverty, scarcity and geographical difficulties. Disease, hunger, malnutrition, lack of education facilities etc. are the compulsions that a child of our country brings since its birth. Dying of child immediate after the birth, handicap of child after its survival, dying of parents due to natural calamities,

epidemics, war, combat, etc. has become a common problem to the people of our country.

In Nepal the number of orphan children are increasing day by day. The children are abandoned, abused, neglected and left uncared due to extreme poverty, divorce of father and mother, death of parents, polygamy, polyandry, handicapped and diseased parents, lack of love and care by the parents, natural calamities, illegal birth of the child, illegitimate or illicit relationship, insurgency etc. are some of the reasons due to which the children are forced to become orphans and destitute.

If the orphans or the destitute are not taken care of in the right time then the country will have to bear and experience big unseen consequences which may result in the deteriorating conditions of the people, family, community, society and the country as a whole. Finally, the country will be full of problems and the number of pocket pickers, gamblers, thieves, robbers and criminals will grow up and the sovereignty of the country will be in stack. It has become a dire need to care and help those orphaned children. Hence, the formation of the institutions like SOS has become a boon for the orphan children.

This study or research focuses to know the social conditions of the children residing in the SOS children village. While making a sociological study of the SOS children village, the two main things were left, i.e. it was not been possible to make an study in the place of birth of the children and the other is, it has not been possible to make an study of the children who has left the children's village, which I feel to be very important part of the study and research. Besides this it was not possible to make study of all the people inside the village thus Sampling Method was applied during the study.

There are many such organizations and institutions opened up throughout the country. But due to the time constraint, unavailability of economic resources and the fact that researcher has been working in SOS Hermann Gmeinner School, Sanothimi, since last ten years, and the difficulty in making study by going elsewhere has compelled the researcher to make an study of the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi which lies in Sanothimi, Ward no. 17, Madhyapur Municipality, Bhaktapur District.

Since this study is limited to Sanothimi of Bhaktapur, it is assumed that a general conclusion can be derived about the situation of the other orphanages lying in the other regions. Though it is not sure that the situation of the other orphanages will be same as of the SOS Sanothimi and will represent the other orphanages but, it is for sure that the conclusion drawn from this study will certainly make a help to the other concerned. Thus, the study area or sphere of the SOS children's village, Sanothimi has been taken under consideration.

As the topic itself is about the Sociological study of the orphan children of SOS children's village, Sanothimi, Nepal. During the research the study has been focused and tried to find out the answers to the following questions:

What sort of contribution is SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi making for the betterment of the orphan children ?

What type of kind of curricular activities are carried out for the development of the children?

What sort of physical, social and educational facilities are been provided by the SOS Children Village, Sanothimi to the orphan children.

How is the situation of the children residing inside the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi? Are they getting suitable family environment ?

1.3 Objectives Of The Study :

The general objective of the study was to study about the different aspects of the orphan children those are staying in the SOS children's village, Sanothimi and to draw a conclusion. More specifically the study aimed to:

To find out the contribution made by the SOS children's village to the orphan children.

To identify the extracurricular activities carried out for the holistic development of the children.

To explain the physical, social and educational condition of the children staying inside the SOS children's village.

1.4 Rationale Of The Study :

There is an important role of SOS children's village in improving the overall condition of the orphan, neglected, destitute and helpless children by bringing them up in a family atmosphere and providing them a turning point for the progress in their life. Thus, the institution that brings up the orphan and destitute children in a family environment has the following importance.

In case of a detailed study made about the overall sphere of the children, a skilled, able and honest citizen can be produced and further, in the days to come, information can be gathered regarding the institutions those are devoted to serve the orphan and helpless children.

The orphan, helpless, destitute, and disabled children are given shelter and a family environment by the children village, who are certainly the future stars and able citizens of our country. Hence, to understand the relationship between the children and the SOS children's village, there is a need and importance for the study.

The information regarding the situation of the endangered children in terms of social, physical economical, educational etc. will help the different non-governmental organizations and planners and the policy makers to frame the policies and plans.

Although the number of orphanages at present are limited, they are making contributions to help the children develop socially and personally. This phenomenon needs to be studied closely in order to understand the nature and the extent of developmental impacts on the orphan children. Hence, there is a need for a study to look at this issue.

The orphans who have passed their childhood and are grown up in the children village has an emotional attachment and relationship with the children village even after they go away in the society and establish themselves. If the said relationship is continued further, than the orphans won't have lonely feeling and can become a responsible citizen, and contribute to help the other orphans and the children village out of which we can expect a positive impact in the society.

The problems and the solutions faced by the institution differs in nature according to the variation in time and situations. The continuation of such type of study and maintenance of the trend of keeping record of the collected informations, will help to identify the potentials of solutions of the problems and further, the solutions can be made swiftly and effectively resulting in the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the orphan children.

Though full effort is been made to manage the institution, some or the other drawbacks may be remaining in the institution, thus, for the SOS children's village itself, the study and the research will be fruitful in making necessary arrangement besides fulfilling the required necessity of the children and rectifying the drawbacks of the institution.

1.5 Organization Of The Study :

The presentation of the study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction focusing on the background, statement of the problems, objectives and rationale of the study as well as organization of the study.

The second chapter presents the review of the literature related to the orphans, child labour, situation of the children, the child care homes, the rights of the children and the activities of the SOS Children's Village including the conceptual framework adopted for the study along with the definition of the key terms during the study.

The third chapter includes the research methodology, starting with the research design and followed by the rationale of the study area, universe and sampling, the nature and the sources of data, techniques and tools of the data collection, reliability and validity of the data, limitations of the study and the ethical consideration.

The fourth chapter includes the provisions of the basic principles, vision, mission and the values and the provided facilities including the management of the SOS Children's Village. It also includes the distribution of the children according to their age and sex group along with their situation of educational and health situation.

The fifth chapter presents and analyses the data findings of the study.

The sixth chapter comprises of summary, conclusions and recommendations which is followed by bibliography and appendices which includes the interview questionnaires, the list of the respondents and Photographs of the site.

CHAPTER - TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An **orphan** from the Greek is a child permanently bereaved of his or her parents. In common usage, only a child (or the young of an animal) who has lost both parents is called an orphan. "Orphan" is described as any child who is not living with at least one of their parents, either because of death, because their parents are missing, their parents can't care for them due to economic challenges or their parents are so severely injured due to the quake that they can't care for them. One legal definition used in the USA is a minor bereft through "death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents". In the common use, an orphan does not have any surviving parent to care for him or her. Likewise a *maternal orphan* is a child whose mother has died, a *paternal orphan* is a child whose father has died, and a *double orphan* has lost both parents. (Kennington-2001)

Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans – children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. Parents, and sometimes grandparents, are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they become a ward of the state, and orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing. Children are educated within or outside of the orphanage. Orphanages provide an alternative to foster care or adoption by giving orphans a community-based setting in which they live and learn. Other alternative names are group home, children's home, rehabilitation center and youth treatment center..... (Kennington-2001)

The concept of Orphan Prevention is getting more and more press recently as the church and the world are “waking up” to the fact that there are 143,000,000 children in the world who are orphans. Orphan Prevention is anything that could enable the children to remain connected to their biological family. The numbers of orphans throughout the world are substantially increasing than before. (Tom – 2010)

Setting up an orphanage is a popular activity in Nepal among Western NGOs. There are now over a thousand orphanages in the country, and over 400 in the Kathmandu Valley. If each of them houses 30-40 children then in the valley alone around 15,000 children must live in such institutions. A USAID study among 350 'orphanages' in Nepal showed that only 20 percent of the 8,821 children surveyed had no parents while over 50 percent still had both parents. Many apparent orphans live on the street because their parents cannot afford to feed them properly, but NGOs should question if these homes really contribute to reducing poverty. It seems a noble venture to bring poor street children to a children's home, but is it really an advantage for them to live there in the long run? They grow up without family ties or knowledge of their own caste/ethnic background, both of which are important social nets in Nepal, and come eighteen they are left to fend for themselves. There is a high risk that they will have difficulty sustaining themselves and suffer from identity crisis and behavioral problems than those brought up in a family and community environment. (CWIN-2010)

Typical costs met by donors for fooding, lodging, clothing and education for an 'orphan' are at least Rs 3,000 per child per month, and land and construction prices in Kathmandu are also considerable. NGOs could more

efficiently invest in improving rural education. Who will be held responsible if the children are abused, or end up on the street when the orphanage fails or goes bankrupt? So, NGOs and their donors have a moral responsibility for the spending of their donations. Contributing to support the family - not by giving cash, but by providing means to generate income - can help it to afford to feed all its members and send the children to school. The money spent on one child in an orphanage per year (400-750 euro) is enough to support several families in this way. The donors should think of the long term effects of a project. For the donors it is a satisfying hobby, but for the beneficiaries it determines their future. The best projects address the causes of a problem, and aims at self-sustainability. Only then they can truly help to break the vicious circle of poverty. (Verbakel & Klaveren-2008)

In Nepal, where most people live below the poverty line, children's education takes back seat. Poverty, underdevelopment, mass illiteracy, ignorance, rural backwardness and conservatism cause a majority of children in Nepal to be deprived of their basic rights to education. Nepal has a tremendous magnitude of child labour with 2.6 Million engaged in the labour force in the organized sector for their own and family. Various other social problems such as child marriage, girl trafficking, bonded labour system, discrimination against girl child, a decade long armed conflict etc. also lead towards it. Similarly ineffective educational policy, lack of strategic planning and investment in child education sector, absence of proper applicable and alternative education system and high rate of unemployment among people all contribute towards the low rate of school enrollment and retention in education. Children of migrant families, migrated child labours, street children, children from slum and squatter settlements, orphaned, abandoned and destitute children, are amongst the

most deprived group towards an access to education. Under the CWIN Education Support Program, CWIN has been providing education support to around 5 thousand children annually, which is both immediate and long-term approach for the socialization and rehabilitation of children at risk. (CWIN-2010)

2.1 Forms Of Child Labour In Nepal :

In absence of the rehabilitation centers and orphanages, the children are found getting involved in almost all labour sectors in Nepal. So far fifteen main areas of work have been identified

i) In Carpet Factory/industry mostly the child migrants work in this area. Other forms in this category include: garments/textiles, handicrafts, printing press, welding, confectionery, bread making, making matches, pottery, brick kilns and embroidery. CWIN has rescued 4 children from a *zari* factory in May 2009 in Kathmandu.

ii) The Coal Mines and Stone quarries as well as the mining of magnecite has been the place of work for the children.

iii) They are involved in plantation of a variety of different substances, such as sugar cane, tea, tobacco, millet, maize and rice in the fields.

iv) Children do various domestic tasks, including; fetching water, collecting fuels and fodder, caring for younger siblings, working in the kitchen and cleaning. Domestic service, being invisible compared to other works makes children more vulnerable to abuse.

v) Shop keeper/service includes children working in teashops, restaurants and bars, street vendors to sell newspapers, eateries, etc.

vi) In Transportation sector, the children work as conductors, ticket collectors on buses/micro buses and tempos, as well as rickshaw drivers who come from outside the urban areas.

vii) The **Porters** sector includes street porters, tourist or trekking porters, and domestic porters.

viii) The Children work in **Construction sites** to build roads, houses, bridges, and sewerage systems.

ix) In streets the **Street works** such as Street vendors of newspapers and other items, rag pickers, beggars, street singers, shoe shiners/makers are common.

x) **Commercial Sexual Exploitation** includes girls and boys involved in prostitution by middlemen or contractors/pimps. Many underage children work in massage parlors, cabin restaurants and dance bars

xi) There are many **kamaiya and debt-bonded labourers**, who tend to work in places like carpet factories, households, restaurants, brick kilns, and so on. Many children work in agricultural sector as *Bonded labour /Kamlari / haruwa / charuwa* etc.

xii) Often, children migrate from rural to urban centres as **Migrant child labour** for employment. Many children are sent to neighboring Indian cities and villages to work in different sectors like agriculture, domestic work, factories, mines, etc.

xiii) **Refugee working children** of Tibetan refugees often work in carpet factories, frequently in Tibetan areas of the country or capital city and in the Eastern Nepal.

xiv) Many children work in **Circuses/entertainment industry** and also in puppet or magic shows, or in commercial musical shows.

xv) The children work in **Publicity and advertising** such as in TV advertisements, radio programs, newspapers, and magazines. (CWIN-2009)

2.2 Situation Of Children In Nepal :

The children in Nepal are in miserable situation. The child mortality rate of children below 5 years of age is 61 per 1000 birth and the infant mortality

rate of below 1 year of age is 48 per 1000 birth. Every year 27,000 children used to die due to diarrhea but now it has become 24,000 in a year. (P&HS- 2006)

In Nepal, 35 percent children's have birth registration of the total children's population in which 51.29 percent are boys and 48.71 percent are girls. (CCWB – 2064 B.S)

In Nepal, Children aged below 16 year's constitute 40.93 percent of the total population and the neonatal mortality rate is 34 per 1000 birth. The physically disabled Children constitute 1 - 8 percent of the total population. 87.4 percent of children are admitted in primary level school and among the school going age children, 48 percent are girls and around six percent of the Nepal's total domestic production have been contributed by the Children. At least 40,000 children are bonded laborers and 5000 children are working and living on the streets. Children have contributed 6 percent of Nepal's total domestic production. (National Planning Commission- 2008)

There are approximately five thousand street children in Nepal. Twenty-four children have lost their lives in different political incidents. Four hundred seventy-five children have lost their lives during the armed conflict in Nepal. (CWIN- 2008)

From 2057 till Ashad 2064, 1800 children have been adopted and 40 percent i.e. 37,90,357 (thirty-seven lakhs ninety thousand three hundred and fifty seven) of children are suffering of malnutrition and are affected by diseases through it. (Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare - 2008)

There are twenty-six lakhs child labours in Nepal and around twelve thousands Nepali girls are sold in India every year. 2.6 million Children (5-14 years' age group) are engaged in different sectors of child labour. Of them 127 thousand are involved in worst forms of child labour. Annually 12,000 women and children are trafficked to India (ILO-2008)

2.3 Child Labour In Nepal :

According to ILO-IPEC (Child Labour Situation in Nepal, 1996 of all children ages 5 – 14: 41.7 % (2.6 million) regularly work, 36.7 % work and go to school, 15% do nothing , 15 % do non-economic work, such as household chores and of all working children, 55 % are girls. Some 127,000 are involved in most hazardous and worst forms of child labour. According to ILO's rapid assessment on rag-picking children, there are about 4,000 children working in this sector, which is considered one of the worst forms of child labour. Among the rag pickers, 88% are boys and 12% girls. In average, rag pickers work 6 hours a day and earn NRs. 87 per day. There are 55,000 domestic workers, 46,029 child porters, 57,000 bonded child labourers between age group 5-18. 12,000 girls are trafficked every year and 20% of the sex workers in Nepal are under age of 16. (ILO-2001)

About 1.7 million children in Nepal are engaged in economic activity, 1.4 million are involved in unpaid activities and 278,000 in paid. More children work in the mountains than in the Terai. Work participation rate is 52.3% in the mountain region, 45.4% in the hilly region and 36.3 in the Terai region. Ongoing conflict situation in Nepal has adverse effects not only in general but also in the increase in number of children working in exploitative conditions. (CWIN -2008)

2.4 Street Children In Nepal :

The uncared children situations in the country has resulted about 5000 children working and living on the streets of urban centre in Nepal such as Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dharan, Narayanghat, Butwal and Biratnagar. Being an orphan, abandonment, rise in domestic violence, lack of opportunities including education and recreation in the villages, exploitation at work places, growing trend of migration in general and the ongoing conflict situation are the reasons contributing to children coming to streets. (CWIN-2009)

CWIN estimates that there are about 800-900 street children in Kathmandu valley. The ongoing conflict situation in the country has also contributed to the rise in street children in Kathmandu. They concentrate in the areas like junkyards, temples, market centers, cinema halls, airports, bus terminals, hardware shops, tourist centers, etc. while they do their work. (CWIN-2009)

While on the street they face problems of hunger, shelter, clothes, etc. Similarly, face problems from police, “dada” (bullies), gang etc. With all these problems and tensions, they lead their complex life. Street children are among the high risk and insecure groups and they are vulnerable to various forms of exploitation and abuses. Street children in Nepal are very vulnerable to the exposure to alcohol, drugs and tobacco to get away from all their worries, tensions and problems. The new challenges in working with street children are the rampant use of drugs, including intra-venous drugs used by some of the children. The threat of contracting HIV due to common sharing of needles and unsafe sexual behaviors. Street youths are gradually being exposed to the world of crime as well. (CWIN-2010)

2.5 Children In Armed Conflict :

Around the world, about 300,000 child soldiers, some as young as eight, are exploited in armed conflicts in more than 30 countries around the world. More than 2 million children are estimated to have died as a direct result of armed conflicts over the last decade. At least 6 million children have been seriously injured or permanently disabled. Between 8,000 and 10,000 children continue to be killed or maimed by landmines each year.

In Nepal, during the 11 years of armed conflict more than 8,000 children have been orphaned and around 40,000 children have been displaced due to the armed conflict. The following has been the affect on children by Armed Conflict.

Deaths: Over the 11 years of armed conflict, 475 (139 girls) innocent children have lost their lives through explosive devices, committed suicide, anti rebalance groups, crossfire, punishment etc.

Injuries: During the period, 562 (156 girls) have been physically injured by explosive devices, bullet

Arrests and Captured: During the period of armed conflict, total of 32,550 children along with teachers have been taken away by rebel group for certain period for the “People’s Education Training” while 254 children have been arrested by the state forces.

Child Sex Abuse: A girl committed suicide by burning due to torture, rape by state parties.

Child associated with armed group: During the period of January 2005 – December 2006, around 34 children (15 girls) who were involved in Maoists activities have surrendered in District Administration Office. 22 children associated with armed group were rescued by Nepal army and have handed over to human right organization.

Impact of the conflict on Education: During the period of January 2005 – December 2006, 3840 schools were affected by armed conflict. It was recorded that 3,753 schools were closed from time to time. Bunkers were built in at least 56 schools and some of the schools that were closed are unavailable. 32 schools were affected by bomb explosions and at least 8 schools were destroyed by setting fires and 3 schools were affected by cross fire between conflicting parties, 8 school are used by security force and 3 school are affected by program in school with arms. Similarly, 1,531 teachers were directly affected by armed conflict in which 7 male teachers lost their lives. (CWIN-2006)

2.6 Children Inside The Maoist PLA Camps :

A total of 200 children below four years of age are living under pitiable condition inside the No-6 Division camp of the Maoist People's Liberation Army (PLA) in Dasarathpur of Surkhet district, according to National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The children inside the camps lack necessary care and are vulnerable to diseases too, said a press release issued by the regional director of NHRC, Bed Prasad Bhattarai. NHRC further added that a total of 22 under-18 PLA combatants, who are physically weak and mentally disabled due to serious injuries during the insurgency, are also residing in the camp without proper treatment. During the inspection conducted by the human rights watchdog in the camp, PLA fighters also complained they were yet to get 11 months salary. NHRC urged the concerned stakeholders to ensure basic human rights in the camps and also the social inclusion of child soldiers after they leave the camp. (Nepal News- 2008)

2.7 Situation Of Child Care Homes And Government Initiatives In Nepal As On November, 2007 :

In Nepal, Child Act 2048 was enacted and the Rules and regulation 2051 was promulgated. The Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act 2056 enacted and enforced in 2062. A minimum standard for the management of child care homes 2060 was adopted and a Child Care Home Monitoring Committee was established by the Government of Nepal. The Civil code 1963 (12th amendment) was made and enforced in November 2007 and the Monitoring activities were initiated.

Total numbers of Child Care Homes in Nepal are 523. In Kathmandu Valley there are 366 Child Care Homes and 157 are located outside the Kathmandu Valley among which 2/3 of the homes are running under risk situation with token support. The Child care home at present are facing the challenges of Internal Migration of children knowingly unknowingly from villages of Nepal, Trend of running home without formal registration, Adoption of children as profession in child care homes, Fostering the children at homes who have even biological parents, Lack of knowledge on residential care facilities and child rights, Lack of long term vision and planning, Lack of strong monitoring mechanism, Lack of alternative cares, Mostly run under charity and mercy of the religious community on faith based. There is a Need to rehabilitate about 1500 plus children under risk condition from poorly manage child care home immediately. The Governmental run child care homes are in under risk conditions and need to be properly managed. The Government has made provision for Child Helpline- Nepal and National Center for Children at Risk for Lost and found Children in Kathmandu. Mobilization of Central Child Rescue Fund, Establishing of Juvenile Bench, Establishing of Child Care Home

Monitoring Committee and allocation of Fund to all 3915 VDC are also been made. (CWIN- 2007)

2.8 United Nations And The Rights Of The Children :

Abuse of children has been regarded as severe violation of human rights. UN has announced nearly twenty different human rights related to international conventions and declarations for the protection and promotion of the rights of the children against sexual abuse and exploitation. Every child in this world has to live his/her childhood. But, unfortunately, many children around the world are suffering from lack of food, shelter love, health care and education. Even after the UN declaration of rights, we are witnessing an alarming shocking plight of children in the global context. It is a naked truth that millions of children are working in hazardous condition millions are abused; millions are physically and psychologically handicapped by wars and disasters.

Looking at the harass reality of our people, the rights of as per UN declaration is still controversial. Actually, in Nepalese society, child is often neglected. Child exploitation is assumed to be necessary evil. Though a child has an important place in his family and the family is one of the most important parts of the society, in reality (especially in rural communities) children are required to contribute to their household economy from the tender age of five. They are important helping hands of the family. The children are thus, victimised by poor economy. The necessity of child labour is the first step of child labour as well as child abandonment.

The UN convention on the rights of the child states:

) States shall protect child from physical or mental harm and neglect, including sexual abuse and exploitation.

-) State shall ensure that each child enjoys full rights without discrimination or distinction of any kind.
-) State shall protect the child from economic exploitation and work that may interfere with education or be harmful to health and well-being.
-) Every child has the inherent right of life and state shall ensure to maximum child survival and development.
-) The child is entitled to the highest attainable standard of health and hygiene.
-) Children shall have time to rest and play. (Khadka, R.K.-2065)

2.9 Children's Rights And SOS :

Over the past years SOS Children's Villages has been involved in various processes, both national and international, aimed at taking action for those children who are without parental care or who run the risk of losing it. Whether working with United Nations agencies or NGO groups, in Brussels or in local communities, SOS Children's Villages has been a part of various national and international processes intended to spark change that will ultimately benefit children. Through advocacy and partnerships, the organisation seeks to ensure that the most child-friendly policies, practises, resources, and attitudes are in place.

SOS-Kinderdorf International selected for EU Forum on the Rights of the Child

In the framework of the EU strategy on the Rights of the Child, the European Commission created a European Forum on the Rights of the Child. In order to ensure effective representation of civil society in the Forum, a cell has been launched in October 2008, and SOS-Kinderdorf International was selected as one of the permanent civil society representatives.

The European Forum on the Rights of the Child is a permanent body aiming to promote children's rights in EU internal and external action. The Forum was launched following the adoption by the European Commission on 4 July 2006 of the Communication entitled "Towards an EU strategy on the Rights of the Child". The role of the Forum is to advise and assist the Commission and other European Institutions, in particular regarding the mainstreaming of children's rights in EU policy and programming, and to provide an opportunity to exchange information and good practice between stakeholders. It is hoped that the Forum will be a place to allow children's opinions to be heard and taken into account in the development of policies concerning them.(SOS-2008)

2.10 Foundation And Founder Of SOS :

SOS (Save Our Soul) is one of the multinational institutions spread in about 132 countries around the world. This organization is recognized all over the world as models of family-oriented care and education of destitute and orphaned children. It provides different kinds of services to the children who are neglected, abandoned and orphaned. The children staying in the SOS village are provided with a family environment or home, with a mother and brothers and sisters. SOS is an organization for the children who are helpless, homeless, abandoned and orphans. This organization is for the voice of the destitute children.

There are SOS children's villages and other additional facilities like schools, youth homes, Vocational training centers, medical centers, social centers, etc. in 132 countries. SOS Kinderdorf international is the umbrella organization to which all national SOS children's village Associations are affiliated.

“All the children of this world are our children”

These were the words of Prof. Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, the founding father of the global organization SOS. Dr. Hermann Gmeiner who was born to a big family as one of the many children of a farmer in Tannen, near Alberschwende, Vorarlberg, Austria on 23rd June 1919 A.D. and expired on 26.04.1986 A.D. . He lost his mother while he was a young boy, and his 16 years old eldest sister Elsa took on the mother’s place and the task of caring for the younger brothers and sisters with love, care and affection. As he was himself deprived of a mother’s love it was quite natural for him to feel the suffering of the children made orphaned and homeless by the devastation of the Second World War. Thus, having been gone through this situation he realized that all help remains incomplete, if a child has to grow without a home and a family to care for him and hence a child could only live happily if he/she would be given proper love and care.(SOS Journal-2006)

Hence for him his sister had practiced the profession of the SOS mother, which became the focus of his SOS idea and helped him develop the idea of establishment of the SOS children’s village in the latter days.

Dr. Hermann Gmeiner the founder father of SOS, in his childhood days was a talented child and won a scholarship to attend grammar-school in Feldkirch. During the Second World War, Hermann Gmeiner had to join the military service and was wounded several times on the eastern front. After the world war – IInd, he studied medicine at Innsbruck University and wanted to become a pediatrician. As he had confronted with the problem of orphan children in the post war years and saw how poorly the children were cared, he became determined to find a better solution which would meet the special needs of the children and decided to give up his study of medicine and involve himself in child and youth welfare work and founded SOS Children village for the first time in Austria, near the small town of Imst in

the Tyrol in 1949 A.D., at the time of dire need i.e. during the period when the Second World War was going on. He was committed to helping children in need – children who had lost their homes, their security and their families as a result of the Second World War.

Prof. Hermann Gmeiner was popular among everyone; he was admired not only by children but by the heads-of-state, religious leaders social workers and intellectuals as well. Wherever he went, from Zimbabwe to South Korea, from Germany to Bolivia, from Bangladesh to the United States, he firmly adhered to his saying “*All children of this world are our children*”. Very interestingly, wherever he went he would spare most of his time with the children. He was always with the children and for the children, both spiritually and physically. It has been already 23 years since Hermann Gmeiner left this physical world but he will remain in the mind and hearts of thousands of children round the world forever. (SOS Journal-2006)

The Second World War brought a devastating result in the people and countless number of children suffered and experienced physical, mental, maternal, moral, spiritual and other all forms of sufferings. Many children were compelled to grow in the midst of the ruins of the barraged places or at the residents which were been allotted for the millions of refugees, as a result of which the society was developed, having fear, anxiety, quarrel, misunderstanding, helplessness and the situation of defenselessness existed among the members of the society including the children. The people were neither aware about the principles of law and order nor had the sense about good and bad or right and wrong. Hence the entire future of the children was endangered as they experienced these unwanted conditions and hence had no wisdom about the values and morals during those shaping and important years.

Though many national and international charitable organizations and others worked for the protection of the homeless, the destitute, abandoned, neglected and the demoralized children or people, but the flood of the children who were in the utmost need of help and protection were so many that, to meet the need of the time many organizations happen to establish. Those organisations dealt with the various problems and tasks and became so popular that the needy people started coming to them for help.

After the period of the Second World War it has been experienced that, those who lacked the security of an ordered family life, were the most difficult children, and the most risked one to wrong doings. Thus, identifying the very simple fact regarding the security in an ordered family life, inspired the idea of formation of SOS children's village which educated children not only during exceptional need but also during the normal period as well within the framework of the family in the fullest sense, hence it took the place of the child's own family that resembled to the normal life of a child.

The first SOS village that was established for the first time in Austria, in 1949 A.D. with a small reception center having no funds and facilities to provide immediate help to the people, got success in its mission and got established, grew and spread rapidly throughout the world within a few years, especially in the Europe and Asia. The basic idea of the SOS was a revolutionary idea for the then burning problems of caring the indigent children. At present after a tenure of around 60 years, more than 490 SOS children's villages are active in 132 countries and territories worldwide, along with more than 2,013 associated SOS facilities and programmes and is further increasing its numbers continuously.

“The idea of educating orphans and hobos children in a family meanwhile has also found supporters and protagonists outside the SOS Children’s Village. Even where the “family idea” as such has not actually being realized, its influence is unmistakable in the organization of many existing juvenile welfare institutions, both public and private. (SOS Kinderdorf- 2000)

Statistics Of Facilities And Beneficiaries Worldwide :

Table : 01 : Statistics of facilities and beneficiaries worldwide

Type of facility	Number	Beneficiaries
SOS Children's Villages	491	58,020
SOS Youth Facilities	396	15,317
SOS Kindergartens	231	23,506
SOS Hermann Gmeiner Schools	185	135,837
SOS Vocational Training Centres	61	15,440
SOS Social Centres	575	449,813
SOS Medical Centres	65	488,562
SOS Emergency Relief Programmes	9	86,030
Total	2,013	1,272,482

Statistics Asia:

Table :02 : Statistics of facilities and beneficiaries in Asia

Type of facility	Number	Beneficiaries
SOS Children's Villages	146	26,467
SOS Youth Facilities	120	5,397
SOS Kindergartens	75	7,786
SOS Hermann Gmeiner Schools	55	74,655
SOS Vocational Training Centres	21	4,491
SOS Social Centres	121	144,437
SOS Medical Centres	12	64,428
SOS Emergency Relief Programmes	3	2,546
Total	553	330,207

As per January 2009 (Source: Website: <http://www.sos-childrensvillages.org>)

A closer analysis of the programmes, on the orphans so far reveals that social development of the orphan children focusing on their personality and potential as well as social and personal quality and ability has not received much priority in our country. These are important dimensions of personal, social and professional effectiveness of individuals that enable them to make greater contributing to the society. Obviously they should be the focus of supports provided to children. The society needs to invest in creating institutional structures and social and psychological conditions for the development of these qualities in children. Very few institutions working for children in Nepal have been involved in creating institutional structures for the social development of the orphan children. One such institution that have been created in the recent years in our country is SOS Children's Village.

Inside the SOS children's villages different 'families' are designed and framed to care and educate the children, and are made as natural as possible in structure, function and the environment. The children in the villages are brought and are provided with a suitable family, community, security, love, care and support through the family during troubles.

The children who have gone through a cold-blooded situations are tried to bring to its natural order in the form of a family having brothers and sisters with a mother. The child who is deceased from ones family, is replaced in the "social womb" for the sound and normal development of the child and thus the unseen damage that could be made in the future to the child and the society is protected. A destitute child in a family inside the SOS Children Village lives getting proper love, care and education and adapts the family principle and hence, develops and inculcates the qualities those are required for a citizen.

No any special research has been made so far regarding the institutions, their conditions, their work, who has been working selflessly for the destitute, abandoned and neglected children in our country except few. Thus, the researcher felt it important to make study and research on a institution which is devoted in the upliftment of the destitute children and selected the SOS Children's Village, situated in Sanothimi, Bhaktapur district.

This research has been made to know and make an analysis about the situation of the children of the children village.

How is the social, physical, educational and economic condition of the children? How does the institution work? What is the condition of this institution? What facilities are the children obtaining from the SOS children village? What type of problems do the children face? A Study and research on such things will help in building up of the future of the children and will help in solving the problems faced by the children and the country. A new turning point can be provided to the helpless and destitute children through this study or research because the knowledge, skill development on them can help to make them a genuine, able and true citizen. Hence, this research is important from the sociological point of view.

2.11 The SOS Children's Village And Its Activities :

i) Worldwide Activities :

The new SOS Children's Village in Cali, recently opened in Colombia's third largest city is the 500th SOS Children's Village in the world - exactly 60 years after the first SOS Children's Village was set up in Imst, Austria. When the SOS Children's Village is fully occupied, 14 families with a total of 120 children will be living in a row of houses in a small side street in the city.

Over the past four decades more than 2,600 children have grown up in Colombian SOS Children's Villages, while at present some 800 children and young people are being cared for. Cali is the sixth location and a seventh SOS Children's Village is currently being built in Cartagena, which will include a range of additional family programmes. The social centres and the affiliated community centres that are coordinated independently by the families in particular make a considerable contribution towards creating prospects and real opportunities for the future for children and their families. In 2008 some 6,700 children and adults were supported in the social programs. (SOS-2009)

2.12 SOS Children's Village Activities In Nepal :

i) Ninth SOS Children's Village In Lumbini :

Mr. Helmut Kutin, President of SOS Kinderdorf International inaugurated the first family house of SOS Children's Village Lumbini, the 9th village in Nepal, amidst a special ceremony on 9th September 2009 and said that "on the 60th anniversary of the very first SOS Children's Village Imst in Tirol, the governor generously announced that the local government of Tirol will provide the cost for 8 family houses of SOS children's Village Lumbini SOS". Mr. S. Shankar Pradhananga, National Director, SOS Children's Village Nepal Clarified that the SOS Children's Village at Lumbini, is a gift of the people of Austria and Germany and it will house 150 needy children in 15 family houses. 80 Children will have the opportunity to get care and education in SOS Kindergarten School in the village. 400 needy children from surrounding villages of Rupandehi district will be benefited from Family Strengthening Program (FSP) by providing educational and family support to the most vulnerable family to prevent the abandonment of the children from their families. (SOS -2009)

ii) SOS A Home For Homeless, Itahari :

SOS Children's Village Itahari, working with Habitat for Humanity International & Canadian Architect Legacy Fund Canada, has made it possible to have a dream house, under its Family Strengthening Program to the Homeless people of Itahari. Three options emerged: Save and Build Scheme, Income Generation program, and Lending.

First preference was given to members of the Family Strengthening Program to save and build. Income generation group receives a certain sum to start a business or to rear cattle or a three wheeler transport to earn and save for the house in two to three years time.

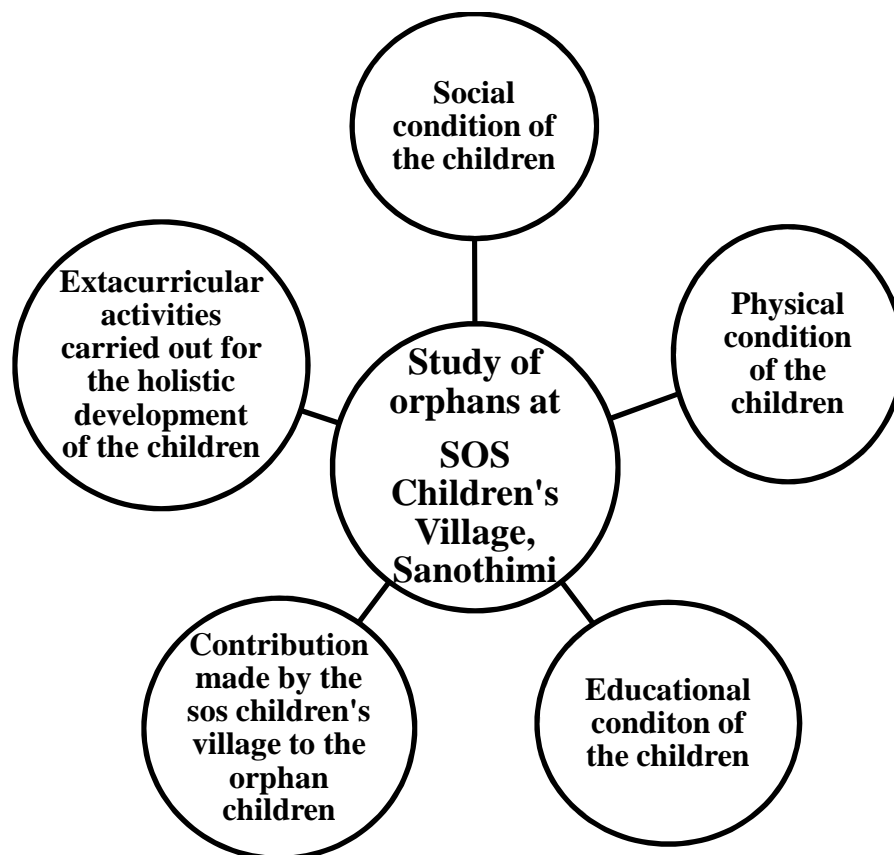
The program is run with community groups. "Balgram Tole Bikash Sanstha" is chosen for selection of families, lending of fund etc. The Family Strengthening Program has helped 29 families with a fund of Rs.430,500. The twenty nine families have completed new house or renovated their houses. By December 2008 the project planned to help develop more than 100 houses. (SOS -2007)

iii) SOS Family Strengthening Program, Bhaktapur :

Mrs. Manju Thapa of Bhaktapur brought up her two sons in a hut, with her husband's income from Nepal Army. Her husband lost his job after the operation of tumor in his neck and resulted in mental dysfunction. To make the matter worse, the man committed suicide, leaving his wife and two small kids helpless in 1996. Neighbors helped her reach the doors of SOS Children's Village Sanothimi, anticipating all the support she could get. But there was no vacancy to admit her sons into the Village and that the mother was alive, young and active. Understanding the needs of the family, the Village decided to support through Family Strengthening Program (FSP) where the family received food stuff, medicines and educational expenses for the kids. Meanwhile, she was encouraged to grow vegetables in the small piece of land she had. Gradually, she was successful in vegetable production on the rented land in the neighborhood. SOS helped her to

renovate her crumbling house and hence improved the housing condition. Both her sons are supported for schooling and are doing well, now in grade 9. With the support of FSP, these children have been able to grow up well with their biological mother and are receiving good education that will shape their destiny. The small family of 3 has demonstrated the fruit of the FSP program of SOS. (SOS -2007)

2.13 Conceptual Frame Work :



In many developing countries like Nepal, children die from malnutrition and diseases before they reach adolescence. Those who survive lead an extremely hard life, especially if they are orphaned. No-one in Nepal is quite sure how many children have been adversely affected by the past ten years of war between Maoist rebels and the security forces. One estimate is that at least 10,000 children have been orphaned, and more than a 1,00,000 forced to leave their villages. Most of the orphans live with their relatives,

who themselves work very hard just to survive. It is rarely possible for them to bear the burden of orphans. Apart from their economic condition the belief on birth, reincarnation which exists into the community makes the life of orphan's very helpless and hopeless. There widespread belief "The child who is orphan is a killer of his/her father or mother or both. It is believed that such a child invites bad luck into the family or even to the community". Worse still, they lack the opportunity to improve their lives, because there is no good education or training to learn skills. (Hope and Home -2008)

2.14 Definition Of Key Terms :

SOS : Society of Social Workers / Save Our Soul

Orphans: The children having their parents missing, their parents can't care, abandoned or died. In other words an orphan does not have any surviving parent to care for him.

Maternal orphan : A child whose mother has died and left uncared.

Paternal orphan : A child whose father has died, left uncared and abandoned.

Double orphan: A child who has lost both the parents, left uncared and abandoned.

Orphanage : A residential institution devoted to the care of orphan children. Orphanages are a way of providing for their care and housing. Children are educated within or outside of the orphanage. Orphanages provide an alternative to foster care or adoption by giving orphans a community-based setting in which they live and learn. Group home, children's home, rehabilitation center and youth treatment center are its other names.

Orphan Prevention: Orphan Prevention is anything that could enable the children to remain connected to their biological family.

SOS-Kinderdorf International : The head office of the SOS Children's Villages present in the different countries of the world which lies at Innsbruck, Austria, that communicates, instructs and mobilizes all the facilities and resources of the organisation and provides necessary aids.

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design :

This study is based on description in nature to meet the research need. The chapter deals about the different research tools, which were used to carry out this research study. The nature of the study is based on mixed method of data analysis. The research design consists of descriptive and explanatory methods. For the intensive research study, the interview and observation method was implemented. On the other hand, descriptive methods were applied to describe the situation of the children residing in the SOS children village. It is explorative because attempts have been made to explore the contribution made by the SOS Children Village to the orphan children and the situation of the children inside the children's village those who came to the orphanage for their survival. Within the overall framework of the exploratory research design, this study collected and analysed data to enquire into the research problem.

3.2 Rationale Of The Selection Of The Study Area :

The SOS Children's Village which was established in 2028 B.S. the first of its kind in Nepal, lies in Ward No. 17 of Sanothimi, Bhaktapur district, Nepal. The researcher has been working in SOS Hermann Gmeiner School Sanothimi since last ten years which is one of the projects of SOS lying attached to the working place of the researcher. Thus, realizing the smooth access to collect the data and to manage the shortage of time, the site has been felt important and selected.

Children and their mothers also experience being uprooted and rejected by extended family members after the father and husband has died. Widows and their children often face problems getting their inheritance when the husbands or parents die. In such situations it is almost inevitable that both the mental and physical needs of the children are neglected. Frequently, children not only live through the abuse and neglect in the homes of extended families members but are sexually abused as well. People, whose HIV status is known, may lose their homes, their jobs and their families and may be denied medical care. In many cases children are kept at home to care for sick family members, or are unable to pay school fees because the family wage earner is sick or dead. Children often bear the burden of this sufferance alone and unprotected. (Praquette-2005 SOS Journal)

3.3 Universe And Sampling :

Universe refers to the entire population, group of events, things etc. and a sample is only portion or subject of the universe or population which comprises some observations selected from the population. Among the various sorts of sampling designs, the researcher has followed the simple random sampling method.

The total number of households with having children as orphans of Sanothimi, Bhaktapur was the universe of the study. It was not possible to study all the units of the researchers purposed study area and since the SOS children's village was homogeneous in its nature consisting of all the parentless children, the simple random sampling method was been implemented. Though there were 158 orphan and helpless children in the 16 houses, during the period of study, due to the scarcity of time and other reasons, the 158 were taken as the universe and out of them approximately 15 % or 24 of them were selected as sample units.

3.4 Nature And Source Of Data :

Concerning the collection of the data the study is based on both the primary and secondary data resources. To carry out the study the internal and the external sources of data has been used.

- i. **Primary Data Collection:** The field visit, interviewing the students, mothers, and the SOS staffs, questionnaire, interview, observation has been implemented to generate the primary data for reliability. Necessary questions made to the individuals and personalities have made it possible to obtain the required reliable information.
- ii. **Secondary Data Collection:** The secondary data was collected from different published different books, news papers, articles, published reports, Journals, newsletters, internet websites etc. those were relevant to the study topic.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques And Tools :

The researcher's research study has adopted following techniques and tools to collect the data.

- Scheduled Interview Method and
- Observation method

A. Scheduled Interview Method:

As the study was of mixed nature, to generate the primary data from the research participants, two different sessions were conducted formally by the researcher. Firstly, questions were developed that suits the interviewees to obtain the required reliable data and a schedule of guiding questionnaire which had included the brief study area and researcher inquiries was distributed to all the research participants i.e. the children, mothers and the staffs. This step was just to introduce research area and intention among them. In this phase research

participants were requested either to fill up this questionnaire or just to read the questions and be prepared for the next session that was for the interview in depth. Secondly, the researcher and the research participants managed time and participated in interview session individually. In this phase the efforts was made to reveal the experiences of the research participants as far as possible by spending the required time.

- i) **Interview made with the children:** Interview involves individuals or groups face-to-face verbal interchange. The guidelines to know the information of the children regarding the different aspects of contribution those were made by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi were formulated and used for information gathering.
- ii) **Interview made with the SOS mothers:** The interviews made with the mothers were been the guidelines to know about the facilities and the contribution made by the SOS Children village and were the key informants to satisfy the quarries of the researcher.
- iii) **Interview made with the SOS staffs:** The Village director, Counselor, Medical personal, Peon, Security guards and other working staffs were also interviewed for the reliability and authenticity of the information regarding the facilities and the different parts and aspects of the SOS Children's Village were noted.

B. Observation method

In the social science the method of observation is the most useful way of data generation. As the researcher was also concern to the respondents' activities and the children who were unable to answer the questions asked in an interview, the researcher observed their activities

and got to know their actual natural activities. The technological development has helped to capture the natural activities in the camera and develop in the form of photographs. The recording of their verse were also made while on the field observation.

3.6 Reliability And Validity Of Data :

The interviewed children, SOS mothers and the SOS staffs were the key informants to provide the required data. The researcher has personally visited the field to collect the data and hence is reliable and bears the authenticity and validity. Further to measure the reliability and validity of the received data the information were cross checked, verified and logically validated.

3.7 Limitation Of The Data :

As an individual project as a part of an academic programme, this study suffered from severe time and resource constrains. The design of the study had several limitations which are as follows:

- i) The study was limited to the specified area of the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi, Bhaktapur and was just taken as a sample of the universe.
- ii) The study used only a limited number of samples and variables to explore the contribution made by the SOS Children village to the orphan children due to the time and resource constrains.
- iii) It was not possible to make study of all the different orphanages of the country
- iv) It was not possible to define and measure the data rigorously.
- v) The study done will be used for the purpose of the dissertation of master's degree and will only be used for the same purpose.

3.8 Ethical Consideration :

Researcher in his research should be careful about the participants and their concerns before beginning it. A researcher must make his/her research goals clear to the members of the community where, he/she undertakes his/her research and gain the informed consent of their consultant to the research beforehand (Speziale & Carpenter, 2006).

Researcher must be sure that research does not harm and exploit the respondents with whom the research is done. Being a researcher, ethical means what the researcher talked with participants was made clear for research purpose work, which is directly related to academic piece of work and it is not the researcher's business from where researcher can earn capital.

The objective of this study was explained, consent was got beforehand, and the research participants were informed about the purpose, the value of the data collected and even the process was very clear for them that this research would not hamper them in their lives.

The researcher was permitted to keep their names in this research and were happier while raising the issue. The worldview was given to the researchers by all the participants of their related fields spontaneously during the interview and talking. It was explained to them that the research was for academic purpose; the researcher and the research participants were not being paid for their help. In response to it, they were found very happy for doing the related topic in this subject. The researcher had comfortable time with them while sharing and discussing. So, all the information was received through their consent.

CHAPTER - FOUR

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE

4.1 Study Area And The Setting :

SOS Children Village Sanothimi is situated about eight kilometers away to the east from the central part of the Kathmandu in Bhaktapur district, which lies in Madhyapur Thimi Municipality ward no- 17, of Bagmati zone. Bhaktapur the youngest city of Kathmandu valley lying about 14 km away to the east of Kathmandu is full of art, craft, architectural and cultural beauty which is of historic importance. In the nearby area of the SOS Children Village, the main offices of education ministry and other educational institutions such as, Office of the Controller of Examinations, Janak Educational Material Centre Ltd., Regional Education Office, CTEVT, TITI, Higher Secondary Educational Council, Sanothhimi Multiple Campus and many more educational institutions are present.

The SOS Children's Village including the SOS Hermann Gmeiner School which is attached to it is extended in an area of 90 *ropanis*. The SOS Children's Village consists of 19 buildings out of which 16 of them are used for the purpose of the settlement of the orphan children where as the others are use as Offices, Community hall, Ceramic, Dispensary, and Old aged home for retired mothers, Garage, Store house, Temple, etc. Inside the premises lies one play ground for the grown up children, one playing park for small kids with well equipped playing gadgets. The well managed gardens, the green carpeted grass, the well grown trees, the presence of fascinating and inspiring statues, soothes and makes the environment beautiful and congenial and generates the feeling of unity and oneness in the midst of diversity.

4.2 The Roots Of SOS Children's Village :

Inside the SOS Children's Village the needy children are integrated as a full member of the society under the basis of the four principles they are the mother, the brothers and sisters, the house and the village.

i) The Mother: Each child has a caring parent

The SOS Children's Village not only helps the destitute children, but also helps many women to find a life of fulfillment. The widows, the unmarried women who wish to have children and long to give their love and care to the needy children are provided the job of caring the destitute children in the SOS Children's Village.

Every SOS Children is given a mother and thus someone to relate to constantly through childhood and beyond. With the love and feeling of security the children receive from their SOS mothers, they gradually regain their self-confidence and trust in life. An SOS Children's Village mother has the same cares, duties and joys as any other mother. At the same time she is the head of the family, is normally responsible for the family budget and runs the household independently.

The SOS mother builds a close relationship with every child entrusted to her, and provides the security, love and stability that each child needs. As a child care professional, she lives together with the children, guides their development, and runs her household independently. She recognizes and respects each child's family background, cultural roots and religion. It is the mother who lays the foundation for all the future work of education in the SOS Children's Village by giving the new child the sense of security. The

SOS mothers are the ones who have raised all mankind after a child loses his own mother and breaks away from the family.

No child can remain different to the influence of a good mother. Many a child has no difficulty at all in growing into a family, and in many cases as he/she grows naturally into the family his wounded soul is healed, and a child branded as “difficulty” or “impossible to be educated” after the loss of his parents and shifted from one institute to another gradually settles down as quite normal. Kindness and affection open his eyes to a new existence. The SOS mother believes in her child, healing and protecting, she skillfully repairs the torn threads between the destitute child and the world.

ii) Brothers and Sisters: Family ties grow naturally

The SOS Children Village stands on the base that the children should not be grouped with the children of his own age group rather should live in a group of brothers and sisters.

The SOS family in a house comprises up to 11 children of various ages, ranging from small babies to big children. A special care is taken to place each child in a family which suits his age, stage and type of development.

The girls and boys of different ages live together as brothers and sisters, with natural brothers and sisters, staying always within the same SOS family. Besides mother a child, gets older brothers and sisters from whom he can learn and the older children, too have plenty of opportunity to establish contact and to assume responsibility in the small community. The relation is established and strengthened from early childhood through various cultural and religious practices and celebrations.

The principle of allowing the children to grow up together in the SOS Children’s Village as brothers and sisters logically leads to that of co-

education, which is deliberately planned and controlled and it fulfills an important function in forming a healthy attitude to the opposite sex. For this the valuable guidance is provided in this connection by scientific studies of the compatibility and grouping of boys and girls and it depends on the right composition of the SOS family according to the age and sex.

Co-education and the fact that the children grow up as brothers and sisters has the further advantage that real brother and sisters can be placed in the SOS family and thus need not be separated from their brothers and sisters after the death of their parents. In the SOS Children's Village these children stay together in one house, in one family. Approximately 60% of the children in the SOS Children's Village have brothers and sisters of their own with whom they grow up naturally in the same family. Many SOS families have as many as four to eight and even to nine natural brothers and sisters.

In the active leadership of mother there is strong feeling of brothers and sisters in each house as well as in the whole village. In general a house accommodates ranging from 9 to 11 children in which the number of boys and girls are tried to be kept in equal number. These children and their SOS mother builds emotional ties that last a lifetime.

iii) The House: Each family creates its own home

Every SOS Children's Village family has a house of its own, offering a new and permanent home for every child. Each house has its own living room, bed rooms, kitchen/dining room and toilets. The children sleep four to five in a room, while the mother has a room of her own.

In the house, the children work, celebrate special occasions, eat and play, laugh and cry and share their happiness and sorrow. As the children observe

their mother working hard such as cooking their meals on the kitchen and other works of cleaning and managing everything to satisfy their other daily needs and assistance, the children realizes the essence of family and the house simply changes into home with full of care and warmth and a never breaking bond.

The house is the family's home, with its own unique feeling, rhythm and routine. Under its roof, children enjoy a real sense of security and belonging. Children grow and learn together, sharing responsibilities and all the joys and sorrows of daily life. For the children the SOS house is the refuge to which it can always return after what can something be a harsh encounter with “the world” around him. He feels that he has a real home, a strong hold in what for him is the next large community and laugh with her.

iv) The Village: The SOS family is a part of the community

An SOS Children’s Village typically comprises of ten to sixteen family houses. The village community is a natural and valuable extension to the SOS Children’s Village family unit. In addition to their mothers, the village community offers the children additional security and reinforces their feeling of belonging and well-being. It permits them to make friends and learn the rule of social interaction-an important ingredient for their natural development. The village is a link with the world at large. Each SOS Children’s Village is led by a residential Village Director.

SOS families live together, forming a supportive village environment where children enjoy a happy childhood. The families share experiences and offer one another a helping hand. They also live as integrated and contributing members of the local community. Through the family, village and community, each child learns to participate actively in society.

The SOS village is made up of family houses, a community house and a kindergarten. The village opens the door to the world outside but at the same time ensures control. It has its own function in education as the wider community beyond family, and provides the child with opportunities of establishing further contacts with other people. It is the bridge to the outside world. At the same time it assumes for the child the role of an institution.

The neglected child has one great wish to be like other children. For this reason the institution aspect of the SOS Children's Village is unduly stressed. Children's from the SOS Children Village is not treated differently than the other children at school and their standard of living is made better. The way of life of SOS children is modest and simple and adapted to local conditions. The process of integrating the neglected children into the family is further demonstrated by the integration of the SOS village without fence or boundary into the larger community in which it is located.

As an institution, the SOS Children's Village administers itself. In the control, which must necessarily be exercised over each household, individual inactivity and responsibility are restricted as little as possible. Although SOS Children's Village have their own store where mothers can obtain goods at reasonable prices, they buy most of what they need in the local shops. They receive monthly housekeeping allowances which, within certain limits, can be spent as each mother thinks fit. In this way the children learn to share the cares of normal everyday life.

When the SOS Children's Village recognizes that the child entrusted to its care needs wider protection than that given by the individual SOS family, the whole work of education is directed towards the final integration of this

child into society. This can only be achieved if close contact is maintained between the SOS Children's Village and the outside world.

4.3 The Vision Of SOS Children's Village :

Every child belongs to a family and grows with love, respect and security. Family is the heart of society. Within a family each child is protected and enjoys a sense of belonging. Here, children learn values, share responsibilities and form life-long relationships. A family environment gives them a solid foundation on which to build their lives.

i) Every child grows with love: Through love and acceptance, emotional wounds are healed and confidence is built. Children learn to trust and believe in themselves and others. With this self-assurance each child can recognise and fulfill his or her potential.

ii) Every child grows with respect: Each child's voice is heard and taken seriously. Children participate in making decisions that affect their lives and are guided to take a leading role in their own development. The child grows with respect and dignity as a cherished member of his or her family and society.

iii) Every child grows with security: Children are protected from abuse, neglect and exploitation and are kept safe during natural disasters and war. Children have shelter, food, health care and education. These are the basic requirements for the sound development of all children inside the SOS.

4.4 The Mission Of SOS Children's Village :

SOS builds families for children in need, help them shape their own futures and shares in the development of their communities.

i) SOS builds families for children in need: SOS works for children who are orphaned, abandoned or whose families are unable to care for them. These children are given the opportunity to build lasting relationships within a family. The family approach in the SOS Children's Village is based on the four principles: Each child needs a mother, and grows up most naturally with brothers and sisters, in their own house, within a supportive village environment.

ii) SOS helps the children shape their own futures: SOS enables children to live according to their own culture and religion, and to be active members of the community. It helps children to recognise and express their individual abilities, interests and talents. SOS ensures that the children receive the education and skills training that they need to be successful and contributing members of society.

ii) SOS shares in the development of the communities of the children: SOS shares in community life and responds to the social development needs of society's most vulnerable children and young people. It establishes facilities and programmes that aim to strengthen families and prevent the abandonment of children. It joins hands with community members to provide education and health care, and respond to emergencies.

4.5 The Values Of SOS Children's Village :

Under mentioned are the core beliefs and attitudes on which the organisation has been built, and they are the cornerstones of the success of SOS. These enduring values guide the actions, decisions and relationships as SOS works towards fulfilling its mission

- i) **Courage: Take action:** SOS have challenged traditional methods of orphan care and continued to pioneer innovative child-care approaches. It helps children who have no one else to turn to. With a sensitive yet confident approach SOS is determined to question, learn and take action for children around the world.

- ii) **Commitment: Keep promises:** SOS is dedicated in helping generations of children to have a better life. It does this by nurturing lasting relationships with the donors, co-workers and the communities in which SOS is rooted. SOS believe that by making a long-term commitment can have a meaningful and sustainable impact.

- iii) **Trust: Believe in each other:** SOS believes in each other's abilities and potential. It supports and respects one another, and builds an environment where it can approach its responsibilities with confidence. In an atmosphere of trust SOS is inspired to share its experiences and learn from each other

- iv) **Accountability: A reliable partners:** Since 1949 SOS have built a foundation of trust with donors, governments, and other partners who supports in its mission. The greatest responsibility is guaranteeing the well-being of children by ensuring high standards of care. In doing this SOS is committed to using all funds and resources wisely, with respect and accountability.

4.6 Facilities Provided By The SOS Children's Village Sanothimi To The Orphan And Destitute Children :

The word meaning of the children's village refers to the village of the children. The formation of children's villages anywhere in the world is dedicated and aims for the protection and welfare of the children. The SOS is an institution that accommodates the children having different background of those having lost their parents due to natural calamities or social conflicts or terrorism, uncared and abandoned by the alive mother, born in the hospital and abandoned by their parents being unable to bear the medication expenses etc. and plays an important role to transform them into a good citizen of the country.

Inside the SOS Children's Village the children, except certain exceptional cases, the children below five years of age are admitted .The SOS Children Village not only provides the education and looks after the children but also makes them a good and able citizen to stand on their own feet, for this purpose it has established different facilities inside the SOS Children's Villages such as Youth Villages, Kindergartens, SOS Hermann Gmeinner Schools, Vocational Training Centres, Social Centres, Medical Centres, Emergency Relief Programmes etc. in the different districts of the country.

The children during their school life remains inside the related houses but after the end of it i.e. after 16-17 years of age the children are sent to the Youth Villages for the vocational training and higher studies. SOS Youth Facility the home for SOS youths aims at helping the adolescents to choose a profession and to become independent in terms of employment. It supports the youths for their living, education, and health. At present inside

Nepal, such youth clubs or youth facilities are in Biratnagar, Gandaki, Pokhara , Jorpati, Kathmandu, Kavre, and Nepalgunj.

To provide the cheap and quality education to the children of SOS and nearby area, the SOS Hermann Gmeinner Schools are under operation. At present altogether 7 Hermann Gmeinner Schools are there which are in Sanothimi, Gandaki, Pokhara, Surkhet, Itahari, Kavre and Bharatpur. The vocational training centres are under operation to improve the skill of the youths of the SOS and of the youths of the nearby community. The Ceramic training centre of Sanothimi is an example of such kind. In the same way the electrical, electronic and computer repairing, welding etc. related training is given in Pokhara to make them self dependent. In the same way the medical centres are also established with a view to provide the basic health facilities. The SOS Hermann Gmeinner Health Centre of Basgadhi in Bardiya is an example of it.

In Kathmandu, Pokhara, Surkhet, Bardiya, Itahari and Kavre, the facilities or provisions of the Child Care Centres, Medical facilities, Vocational training for women, educational programmes and Hermann Gmeinner scholarship facilities are available inside the SOS Children's Villages.

Inside the SOS Children's Village Sanothimi, Bhaktapur there are 16 houses. In each houses there is a mother to control and run the family systematically. The role of the mother is really great. She has all kind of responsibility of family. She provides family education to the children. Each house is given the house number and specified names. There are 16 numbers of houses inside the SOS children's Village, Sanothimi in which different numbers of children are accommodated who receive education, use the physical facilities, make their overall development and shape their

future and finally become a responsible citizen of the country. The table below shows the number of children residing inside the different houses. The name of the houses are 16 numbers and they are Dibya Kunja, Sishu Niketan, Padma, Swagat, Madhu Mandir, Sneha Sada, Lali Gurans, Jyoti Niwas, Pushpanjali, Kalyan, Kopila, Simrik, Benu, Mamata Griha, Anjali and Chahana in which all together 158 children are residing and building their future. The number of children in a house ranges from 9 to 11 where a balance is tried to maintain between the number of boys and girls.

Table : 03: Distribution of houses and the children inside the SOS Village Sanothimi

House No.	Names of the houses	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total
1.	Dibya Kunja	5	5	10
2.	Sishu Niketan	3	7	10
3.	Padma	2	8	10
4.	Swagat	4	5	9
5.	Madhu Mandir	4	6	10
6.	Sneha Sadan	4	6	10
7.	Lali Gurans	5	5	10
8.	Jyoti Niwas	6	5	11
9.	Pushpanjali	6	5	11
10.	Kalyan	4	6	10
11.	Kopila	6	4	10
12.	Simrik	5	4	9
13.	Benu	6	4	10
14.	Mamata Griha	4	5	9
15.	Anjali	4	6	10
16.	Chahana	4	5	9
	TOTAL	72	86	158

Source: Village registration file : 2067

4.7 Distribution Of SOS Children According To Age And Sex Group :

Children from different age group are admitted in the SOS Children's Village, therefore the children were categorised on the basis of their various age groups while collecting the data. Altogether there were 158 children out of whom 72 were boys and 86 were girls.

Table : 04 : Age group of boys and girls according to sex inside the village

Sr. No.	Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total no. of Children	Percentage
1.	Below 5 yrs	7	8	15	9.49
2.	6- 10	33	32	65	41.13
3.	11 – 15	29	37	66	41.77
4.	16 – 20	3	9	12	7.59
5.	Above 20	---	---	---	---
	Total	72	86	158	99.98 %

Source: Village registration file : 2067

The table shows the population composition of the children residing in SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi by age and sex in the study area. It indicates that in total there were 158 children residing in the SOS Children village at present. Among them 15 (7 boys and 8 girls) children were under 0-5 years which makes 9.49 % of the total population and 65 children (33 boys and 32 girls) belongs to the 6-10 years age group making 41.13 % of the total population. Similarly, in 11-15 years of age group, there were altogether 66 children (29 boys and 37 girls) making 41.77 %, where as in age group 16 – 20 there were altogether 12 boys (3 boys and 9 girls) which covers 7.59 % of the total population of the children available in the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi. Since the study is concentrated only with the children available inside the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi, and as the children after their passing of class ten were sent to the nearby youth village in Koteshwor, Kathmandu and other hostels for further studies and for suitable environment, the children above 20 years of age were not found available inside the village.

4.8 Educational Qualification / Class / Standard Wise Status

Distribution Of The SOS Children :

Education is the most important wealth not only at individual level but also for the development of the country. “Of all the wealth, education is the greatest”. Education is such wealth which grows more when we spend on it. In this regard, education is the most important requirement for the overall development of the country. Without education socio-economic or any forms of development is not possible in the country.

Table : 05 : Class Wise Educational Status

Sr. No.	Class / Standard	No of Boys	No of Girls	Total Numbers	Percentage	Levels	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Nursery	2	1	3	1.89	Pre	10	6.33 %
2.	KG	2	5	7	4.43	Primary		
3.	One	6	6	12	7.59	Primary	75	47.46 %
4.	Two	8	8	16	10.12			
5.	Three	7	8	15	9.49			
6.	Four	11	9	20	12.65			
7.	Five	5	7	12	7.59			
8.	Six	3	5	8	5.06	Lower	44	27.84 %
9.	Seven	13	11	24	15.18	Secondary		
10.	Eight	5	7	12	7.59			
11.	Nine	4	6	10	6.32	Secondary	15	9.49 %
12.	Ten	3	2	5	3.16			
13.	Higher education		9	9	5.69	Higher education	9	5.69 %
14.	Uneducated minors	3	2	5	3.16	Uneducated Minors	5	3.16 %
	Total	72	86	158	99.92 %		158	99.97 %

Source: Village registration file : 2067

Out of the total number of the children inside the SOS CV, Sanothimi, 10 children studied in the Pre Primary level which makes 6.33 % out of which 1.89 % studied in Nursery level and 4.43 % of them studies in the Kinder Garten level. The children studying in the Primary Level were 75 in number which forms 47.46 % of the total out of which in class one, two, three, four, and five 7.59 %, 10.12 %, 9.49 %, 12.65 %, and 7.59 % children were studying respectively. The Lower Secondary children were 44 in number which makes 27.28 % of the total students out of which, 5.06 %, 15.58 %, and 7.59 % were found in class six, seven and eight standard. In Secondary Level there were 15 students studying which makes 9.49 % of the total students, out of which, 6.32 % were in class nine and 3.16 % were in class ten. The children who have passed class ten from the school attached to the SOS CV were kept for the time being (temporarily) till the necessary arrangement of residential facilities, educational facilities and other necessary facilities were arranged. The numbers of such children were 9 in number which makes 5.69 % of the total children. Besides this 5 of them were minors who were not been admitted to the schools, who forms 3.16 % of the total.

4.9 Situation Of Health And Sanitation Of The SOS Children :

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity. There is an old saying that “sound mind in a sound body” and sound family in a sound environment”. Every member of family should possess a good physical health. There should be proper development and healthiness in the body. There should be harmonious balance in every organ of the body and every system should function properly” (RB Karan)

Thus the situation of health and sanitation of the children are shown with the following table which is as follows:

Table : 06 : Situation of Health and the Sanitation

Sr. No.	Facilities	Remarks
1.	Food	Provided by SOS
2.	Quality of food	Excellent
3.	Drinking Water	Managed by SOS
4.	Sanitation	Practiced everyday
5.	Doctors availability	Once a week
6.	Nurse	Present inside the SOS CV to care the children

Source: Field Survey: 2067

It has been observed that the food facilities is been managed and provided by the SOS CV, through the SOS mother in the family and is of good quality. For the purpose of drinking water, a water treatment plant has been set up which extracts the underground water, purifies , treats and supplies the clean drinking water to all the members of the SOS, hence the village do not have any water problem as it is found as a major problem in the nearby area and in the Kathmandu valley. The practice of cleaning the surrounding of the houses is practiced daily by the children, the other members of the family and the staffs. The glimpse of the SOS CV, Sanothimi where the systematized dust bins, clean road and surroundings makes the thing clear. Furthermore to keep the children healthy the institution has managed doctor who visits once a week, besides this the nurse and attendants work day and night who takes care of the children during their illness.

CHAPTER-FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Analysis Of The Data :

After collecting the data from different sources, the next step is to analyse the data to draw the meaningful conclusion. Data analysis, thus involves the process of organizing and classifying data to change in from an unprocessed form to an understandable presentation. (J. Bell -1999)

In this, studying the information collected through observations, interactive meetings and interviews and sources are compiled and analysed qualitatively to draw the meaningful conclusion. It is sure that data analysis process is very tactful work than data gathering. Researcher was equipped with great patience and dedication in the time of data gathering. While preparing to analyse the data, the transcripts of the interviews were read and scrutinized after converting them into the compact discs, so as to seek for the meaning of the interview. Due attention to what the researcher participant had said and in which situations was given after observing the data as situation plays a vital role in giving meaning to their voices (Marshall & Rossmann, 2006). In this way, the data analysis, thus involves the process of organizing and classifying data to change in from an unprocessed form to an understandable presentation.

Thus, in other words the collected data were edited, coded, tabulated, analysed, interpreted and the accuracy of the data has been checked in percentage and numbers were linking with the related literatures. After the

data interpretation, the study was headed further for the findings and implications parts.

Thus in this research work, the researcher has followed the process of i) Editing ii) Coding iii) Tabulation processes to analyse the data while writing the report.

5.2 Distribution Of Respondent / Informants Children And Staffs On The Basis Of Age, Sex And Occupation :

Data are the main part of the research work, so to make the research work reliable the informants of different groups are taken under consideration to collect the data. In this research work, all sorts of replied information were interpreted and analysed to find out the facts.

Generally the children below five years of age are accepted and are nurtured inside the village to make them self reliant but many of the exceptional cases are taken under consideration, hence the children above five years of age are also accepted. The children of 9 – 16 age group were taken as the major informants for the study purpose as they make up the main population of the village.

Table : 07 : Distribution of respondent children and staffs according to the age, sex and occupation

Sr. No.	Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1.	0-8	3	2	5	15.62
2.	9-16	9	8	17	53.12
3.	17-24		2	2	6.25
4.	Above 24	---	---	---	
5.	Mothers		4	4	12.50
6.	Staffs	2	2	4	12.50
	Total	14	18	32	100 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

The three different age groups i.e. 0-8, 9-16, 17—24, the mothers and other staffs were chosen as the informants to obtain the reliable and varied data. Out of the total 32 informants 5 were of 0-8 years age group, 17 of them were 9-16 years age group, 2 were from 17-24 years age group, 4 were SOS Mothers and 4 were other staffs, which accounts 15.62 %, 53.12 %, 6.25 %, 12.50 % and 12.50 % respectively. Out of the 32 respondents, 14 were male and 18 were female respondents. For obtaining the reliable data the respondents were taken from the 9-16 age group and who were many in number and they were found sensitive enough regarding the facilities provided by the institution. Besides this, the convenience of the researcher was also one of the factor.

5.3 Quality Of Services And Physical Facilities Contributed By SOS Children Village, Sanothimi According To The Respondents :

The overall situation of the service of the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi, the state of relationship with the SOS mothers, the state of relationship with the other children of the SOS Village, the satisfaction status of children regarding education, Parental environment situation, the family environment status, the residential facility satisfaction situation, the fooding and clothing status, the education facilities satisfaction status and the entertainment facility satisfaction status are shown in the below mentioned table : 08.

During the observation it was found that the quality of service was quite satisfactory and the state of relationship with SOS mother was found good having good emotional relationship. There was a pleasant and harmonious relationship and a bond of unity was found between the family members and the other dependent children of SOS Village Sanothimi. The children

were found satisfied with the available education facilities those are provided to the children.

Table : 08 : Status of Service, availed physical facilities and Contribution made by the SOS Children’s Village

Sr.No.	Facilities	Remarks
1.	Quality of service	Found quite satisfactory
2.	Relationship with SOS mother	Good emotional relationship was observed
3.	State of relationship with other children of SOS CV Sanothimi	Pleasant and harmonious relationship and a bond of unity was found
4.	Satisfaction status of children regarding education	Satisfactory and adequate facilities are provided to the children
5.	Parental love situation	They receive warm parental love & affection
6.	Family environment status	The family bond and environment is quite satisfactory and acceptable
7.	Residential facility satisfaction situation	The residents are well facilitated and well managed and are in the best situation and has satisfied the children.
8.	Fooding and Clothing facilities	Quality food and necessary clothing facilities are provided by the SOS and is satisfactory
9.	Educational facilities satisfaction status	SOS has its own well equipped school to provide quality education and the children are found satisfied
10.	Entertainment facilities	Well equipped and well managed satisfactory entertainment facilities are provided to the children for their overall development and the children are found satisfied with it.
11.	Sports facilities	Well equipped and well managed satisfactory sports facilities are provided to the children for their physical development
12.	Health facilities	Doctors, Nurses, Attendants and other health workers are available to look after the health situation of the children. Regular health checkup are done from time to time.

Source: Field Survey: 2067

The children receives warm parental love and affection and had a good family environment. The family bond and environment is quite satisfactory and acceptable. The residents are well furnished, well facilitated, well

managed and were found in the best situation which has satisfied the children. The quality food and necessary clothing facilities are provided by the SOS and is satisfactory. SOS has its own well equipped school to provide quality education where the children get quality education along with the entertainment facilities. For the overall development of the children the well equipped and well managed satisfactory entertainment facilities were been provided to the children. The well equipped and well managed sports facilities are provided to the children for their physical development.

Regarding the health facilities, the Doctor, Nurses, Attendants and other health workers are available to look after the health situation of the children where, to ensure good health of the children the regular health checkups are done from time to time.

5.4 View Of The Respondents Children Towards The Service Provided By The SOS Children's Village :

The SOS Children's Village is set up for the orphans, abandoned and the neglected children hence the view and attitude regarding the services provided by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi has been tried to collect from the children's residing inside the village, which will be useful in knowing the real quality of the job done by the SOS Children's Village. Since it was tried to find out the quality of the service provided by the village, the questions asked were graded in Excellent, Good, Not satisfactory and No Comment respectively which is presented as under.

Table : 09 : View of the respondent children regarding the service provided by the SOS Children’s Village

Sr. No.	Children’s View	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1.	Excellent	10	8	18	75 %
2.	Good	1	5	6	25 %
3.	Not Satisfactory			---	---
4.	No Comment			---	---
	Total	11	13	24	100 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

As on the question asked regarding the quality of service provided by the SOS CV, Sanothimi, it was found that the service provided by the institution was quite good and satisfactory.

On studying the table above it was found that 18 children i.e. 75 % out of which 10 male and 8 female children were very much satisfied and enjoyed living in SOS CV, and had found the excellent service of the institution where as, the rest of the 6 children out of which 10 males and 8 females had the opinion of good service of the institution.

Hence it can be concluded that almost all the children in the SOS CV were happy and satisfied with the service.

5.5 Contribution Made By The SOS Children’s Village According To The Respondents Of SOS Mothers And Staffs :

During the interview made with the 2 male and 2 female SOS staffs and 4 SOS mothers, it was found that the SOS Children’s Village is very sensitive and concerned regarding the holistic development of the orphan children and has managed every kind of possible facilities inside the SOS Children’s

Village premises. Thus it has contributed a lot in supporting the orphan children, which is depicted in the below mentioned table :

Table : 10 : Status of satisfaction attained by the children from the facilities inside the village

Sr. No.	Facilities	Good		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Residential facility	8	100 %					8
2.	Fooding and Clothing facilities	8	100 %					8
3.	Educational facilities	8	100 %					8
4.	Skill development trainings	5	62.5 %	3	37.5 %			8
5.	Entertainment facilities	7	87.5 %	1	12.5 %			8
6.	Sports facilities	7	87.5 %	1	12.5 %			8
7.	Health facilities	7	87.5 %	1	12.5 %			8
8.	Assistance to the children during their other requirements	6	75 %	2	25 %			8
9.	Relationship with SOS mother	5	62.5 %	3	37.5 %			8
10.	Relationship amongst the children	6	75 %	2	25 %			8
11.	Discipline	5	62.5 %	3	37.5 %			8
12.	Situation of Parental love	5	62.5 %	3	37.5 %			8
13.	Family environment status	5	62.5 %	3	37.5 %			8
14.	Status of economic help received by the donors	6	75 %	3	37.5 %			8
15.	Provision for the children passing SLC	6	75 %	2	25 %			8

Source: Field Survey: 2067

Out of the 8 respondents of the staffs and the SOS mothers, it has been found that, the residential facility, the fooding and clothing facility and the education facility were good in quality and all of the respondents has agreed to it. Regarding the skill development trainings, relationship with the SOS mothers, Discipline, Parental love , and the Family environment, 5 of them i.e. 62.5 % of the total respondents had ranked them as good whereas the rest 3 of them i.e. 37.5 % of them has responded as satisfactory. In the same way the Entertainment facility, Sports facility and the Health facilities were found to be good by the 7 (87.5 %) of the respondents whereas the remaining 1(12.5 %) respondent has found them in satisfactory state. In the same way, the 6 of the respondents i.e. (75 %) had ranked good to, the Assistance to the children to fulfill their other requirements, Relationship amongst the children, Status of economic help received by the donors and Provision for the children passing SLC , whereas, the rest of the 2 (25 %) respondents had responded it to be satisfactory.

5.6 Involvement / Participation In Extra Curricular Activities By The Respondent Children :

For the physical growth and mental growth of the children the games, sports, cultural and literary activities are necessary. Thus the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi has managed to provide with all the facilities ranging from the small kids to the grown up children. The outcomes of the interview made with the respondents are as follows:

Out of the 24 respondents, the 12 (50 %) of them were found involved in Foot fall, 12 (50 %) of them were involved in Volley ball, 17 (70.83 %) were involved in Badminton, 18 (75 %) of them were involved in Basket

ball, 10 (41.66 %) of them were found involved in athletics and singing, 12 (50 %) were involved in dancing, 5 (41.66%) of them were found involved in Debate and Quiz competition, 18 (75 %) were involved in Essay writing competition, 8 (33.33 %) were involved in Poem recitation competition, 7 (29.16 %) were involved in gymnastic and Taekwondo / Martial arts, and all the 24 (100 %) of them were found involved in different kind of excursions, tours, hiking and outing activities.

Table : 11 : Involvement in extracurricular activities by the respondent children

Sr. No.	Activities	Involved numbers		Total involved children	Total involved Percentage	Satisfaction of the available extra activities facilities
		Boys (Out of 11)	Girls (Out of 13)			
1.	Foot Ball	7	5	12	50 %	24 / 24 100 %
2.	Volley Ball	8	4	12	50 %	
3.	Badminton	7	10	17	70.83 %	
4.	Basket Ball	9	9	18	75 %	
5.	Table Tennis	8	7	15	62.50 %	
6.	Athletics	5	5	10	41.66 %	
7.	Singing	6	4	10	41 .66 %	
8.	Dancing	3	9	12	50 %	
9.	Debate	3	2	5	20.83 %	
10.	Quiz	2	3	5	20.83 %	
11.	Essay Writing	7	11	18	75 %	
12.	Poem Recitation	4	4	8	33.33 %	
13.	Gymnastic	4	3	7	29.16 %	
14.	Taekwondo / Martial Arts	5	2	7	29.16 %	
15.	Excursion Tour / Hiking / Outing	11	13	24	100 %	
	Total	89	91	180		

Source: Field Survey: 2067

It has been found that the facilities available in the SOS Children's Village in the sanothimi in co-ordination with the SOS Hermann Gmeiner School, Sanothimi has satisfied the respondents and the facilities are utilised to its fullest by the respondents and the other orphan children. The physical and mental growth of the children are insured inside the village besides the fact that all the children do not get involve themselves in all the kind of extracurricular activities due to the unwillingness and having interest in particular concerned activities. Whereas all the individuals interviewed were satisfied with the facilities provided by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi.

5.7 Level Of Satisfaction Attained By The Respondent Children From The Available Physical Facilities And Parental Love :

For the holistic development of the children, all the facilities are to be supplied and a suitable environment has to be created. Besides the accommodation facilities, the facilities of education, health, sports, entertainment, fooding and clothing facilities and the loving family environment are provided by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi. The data obtained from the 24 children respondents of the study area are shown in the table.

The 19 of the respondents which accounts 79.16 % of the total respondents has rated the provided facility of education as excellent, 4 of them i.e. 16.66 % of them has rated as good and 1 of them i.e. 4.16 % has rated as satisfactory. Which shows that the education provided by the institution was good and hence satisfies the educational requirement of the orphan children.

Table : 12 : Attainment of satisfaction by the respondent children regarding the physical facility and parental love

Sr. No.	Facilities / Description	Excellent		Good		Satisfactory		No Comment / Unsatisfactory		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Educational facilities	19	79.16	4	16.66	1	4.16			24
2.	Health facilities	21	87.5	2	8.33	1	4.16			24
3.	Sports facilities	18	75	6	25					24
4.	Entertainment Facility	16	66.66	4	16.66	4	16.66			24
5.	Fooding and Clothing facilities	21	87.5	3	12.5					24
6.	Residential facilities	22	91.66	2	8.33					24
7.	Parental love	16	66.66	6	25	1	4.16	1	4.16	24
8.	Family environment	15	62.05	5	20.83	3	12.05	1	4.16	24

Source: Field Survey: 2067

The health facilities provided to the respondents by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi has been rated as excellent by the 21 of the respondents which becomes 87.5 % of the total respondents, whereas, 2 of them (8.33 %) rated the health facility as good and the one of them which accounts 4.16 % responded it as satisfactory.

Regarding the sports facilities, the 18 students commented as excellent and 6 of them has commented as satisfactory which accounts as 75 % and 25 % respectively. The entertainment facilities provided by the institution has satisfied the 16 of the respondent children (66.66 %) as the best, where as 4 of them each has rated the entertainment facility as good and satisfactory respectively which accounts 16.66 % consecutively.

Fooding and clothing facilities provided by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi is found to be in good state. The 21 children (87.5 %) and 3 children (12.5 %) has commented as excellent and good respectively. In the same way the comment regarding the residential facilities provided by the respondent children accounts to be 22 (91.66%) and 2 (8.33 %) respectively and they has ranked it as excellent and good respectively.

The parental love that the respondents receives inside the village from the mother and other people are excellent to 16 of them which accounts to be 66.66 % of the total respondents and 6 of them i.e. 25 % of them has commented as good whereas, one of them considered it to be satisfactory and for the another one it is not satisfactory which accounts to be 4.16 % for each of them. Besides this the situation of the family environment is also satisfactory. Out of the total 24 respondent children, 15 (62.05 %) of them has rated it to be excellent, the 6 (20.83 %) of them has rate as good and for the 3 (4.16 %) of them it as satisfactory whereas, 1 of them wanted not to give any comment regarding the family environment inside the village.

In conclusion we can say that the above facilities provided by the SOS Children's Village were satisfactory and the negative verdict of the children regarding the above service may be due to the emotional problems, nature, original family background, pressure or disturbances caused due to the trauma or reasons of such kind. Still there lies a fact that, the working with the human emotions and nature is a difficult task, and besides that the socio economic background of the children and their nature may bring different outcome during the study.

5.8 Distribution Of Respondent Children According To Caste And Ethnicity :

The SOS Children's Village receives children from different spheres of the society and country as a whole therefore, the mixture of different ethnic groups and languages can be found. The below cited table depicts the distribution of respondent children according to the caste, ethnicity and Language.

Table : 13 : Status of the respondent children according to the caste and ethnicity

Sr. No.	Caste and Ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1.	Brahmin	2	3	5	20.83
2.	Chhetri	3	3	6	25
3.	Newar	3	1	4	16.66
4.	Magars	1		1	4.16
5.	Tamang		2	2	8.33
6.	Sunar	1	3	4	16.66
7.	Thakuri		1	1	4.16
8.	Rai	1		1	4.16
9.	Others			---	---
	Total	11	13	24	99.96 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

Though there are children from different caste and ethnic group, out of the respondent children, majority of the children were Chhetri and Brahmins i.e. 25 % and 20.83 % respectively. The next were Newar and Sunar children making 16.66 % both. The Magars, Thakuri and Rai children were the least in number amongst the respondents i.e. 4.16 % each.

All the children dependent on the SOS CV spoke nepali language but since they belong to the different community, they have different language of

origin. Since most of the children admitted in SOS CV came at an early age, and most of the children were from the Brahmin and Chhetri community, most of the children spoke nepali language. The table below indicates the lingual status before they have been admitted in the SOS CV. Besides the above mentioned respondent groups, many other children from different communities of the country were also found.

It was observed that, the children came from different caste and ethnic group. The children got equal opportunities and were equally treated in spite of their different caste and ethnicity, hence the tradition of caste system which is deep rooted in our nepalese society is been challenged. The rights and opportunities of the children are due respected and considered.

5.9 Distribution Of Respondent Children According To Religion :

Religion is also a part and factor of the society which determines the social scenario and the relationship of one person with the another. During the study it has been tried to find out the religious composition of the orphan children inside the SOS Children’s Village, Sanothimi, which is presented in the table below:

Table : 14 : Distribution of respondent children according to the religion

Sr. No.	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1.	Hindu	11	11	22	91.66
2.	Buddhist		2	2	8.33
3.	Muslim			---	--
4.	Christian			---	---
5.	Others			---	---
	Total	11	13	24	91.99 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

As on the questions asked regarding the religious beliefs of the children, it was found that the majority of the dependent children belonged to the hindu community. The children here practice different religions, but still the friendship with the other hindu friends, the lack of knowledge regarding their own religion, the influence of the locality or the community people may be the different causes for not having any definite religion of the dependent children of SOS CV, Sanothimi.

Looking at the above table we can find that almost all the children dependent on the SOS CV, followed hindu religion. In other words, 22 or 91.66 % percentage of the children followed hinduism of which, 11 were boys and the 11 of them were girls. Very low numbers of the children were found following Buddhism i.e. 8.33 % percent of the whole respondent children out of which only 2 of them were buddhist. Besides that the influence of the hindu religion were found overwhelming the children following the other religions.

5.10 Children's Relationship With SOS Mother :

It is the mother who lays the foundation for all the future work of education in the SOS Children's village by giving the new child the sense of security which is desperately needed, by making it feel one is loved. It must be remembered that all mankind has been raised by mothers and break away from the family. It loses the natural basis for its healthy development.

The basic aim of the SOS CV is to provide a family environment by keeping the good relationship between the SOS mothers and the children. Though it is a difficult task, the SOS CV, Sanothimi has been trying to create the family environment amongst the children inside the village. For this purpose, the mothers are being trained and are given counseling

regarding the situation, status, need, importance and the other aspects of the children.

Table : 15 : Status of children’s relationship with SOS mother inside the village

Sr. No.	Relation Status	Male	Female	Unit of respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	7	9	16	66.66
2.	Good	4	2	6	25
3.	Not Satisfactory	1		1	4.16
4.	No Comment	1		1	4.16
	Total	11	13	24	99.98 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

As on the question asked regarding the relationship with the SOS mother to the 24 sample respondents, it was found that 16 children (7 male and 9 female) which accounts 66.66 % of the total respondents had excellent relationship with their SOS mother and 6 children had good relationship which makes 25 % of the total respondents out of which 4 of them were boys and 2 of them were girls. Besides that, 4.16 % each i.e. one of the male respondent was found unsatisfied with the relationship with the SOS mother and the other did not wanted to make comment on the relationship with the SOS mother.

Some of the small children who were neglected, abandoned and deprived of the parental love were found to be happy in getting the environment inside the SOS CV where as some grown up children were found worried and tensed about their relationship, because they could recognize and feel the real situation and the differences between the blood relationship and the artificially created relationship which could be the result of the observations made of the family scenario and the relationship level of their school friends and the nearby community. The existing socio cultural practices and

the prevailing different social ties and the social mechanism has been the result of dissatisfaction amongst the respondent children.

5.11 Relationship Status Of The Respondent Children With The Other Children Of The SOS Village :

As man is a social animal and it can't live without social bond and relationship. Lot of efforts are been made to unite the children inside the SOS Children's Village for which many kind of outings, visits, recreational activities, get together programs, invitations on the marriage and other religious and cultural ceremonies are made to the other members of the village, celebration of the SOS day, other national and local festivals were found celebrated with great pomp and show. The whole crews of organizing members of the SOS Children's village were found continuously working day and night to build up the family relationship and create the feeling and bond of brotherhood.

Table : 16 : Relationship status of the respondent children with the other children

Sr. No.	Relation Status	Male	Female	Unit of respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	3	5	8	33.33
2.	Good	6	7	13	54.16
3.	Satisfactory	2	1	3	12.5
4.	Not Satisfactory				
	Total	11	13	24	99.99 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

Studying at the above available data it was found that 8 respondents out of the 24 respondents had a excellent relationship with the other members of the village amongst which 3 were males and the 5 of them were females accounting 33.33 % of the total respondents. Out of the total respondents, 13 of them, i.e. 54.16 % of which, 6 were males and 7 of them were females had a good relationship with the other children of the village. 2 males and 1 female child out of the 3 respondents, which makes 12.5 % of the total

respondents had a satisfactory relationship with the other children of the village.

Since the relationship with the other people depends on the emotional and behavioral factors it may change according to the time depending on the prevailing situations of the surroundings. Over all the relationship amongst the children of the SOS Children Village was found good and there was a environment of brotherhood and unity.

5.12 Description Of Lingual Situation Of The Respondent Children Before The Entry Of The Children In SOS Children Village Sanothimi :

Language is one of the medium which helps to exchange the emotions and feelings and assists to share the experiences, knowledge, grief and sorrows faced during ones life time. Since the group formation amongst the children, the extremity or the bond of unity also depends on the language spoken, it creates the feeling of oneness. Even the medium of instruction also makes a difference to control and manage the children and their facilities, as such the lingual situation of the respondent children are presented in the following table:

Table : 17 : Lingual status of the respondent children inside the SOS Children's Village

Sr. No.	Language	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage
1.	Nepali	7	8	15	62.5
2.	Newari	3	2	5	20.83
3.	Magar		1	1	4.16
4.	Tamang		2	2	8.33
5.	Rai	1		1	4.16
	Total	11	13	24	99.98

Source: Field Survey: 2067

The children from different lingual background and situation from different parts of the country were found inside the village. Since majority of the population of our country speaks nepali language, it has been detected from the sample respondents that inside the SOS CV, 15 of them of which 7 boys and 8 girls use to speak Nepali language which makes 62.5 % of the total respondents, whereas 5 children of which 3 boys and 2 girls i.e. 20.83 % spoke Newari language. The 8.33 % i.e. 2 girls were found from the Tamang lingual background where as 1 boy and 1 girl each were found from the Magar and Rai lingual background which makes 4.16 % respectively of the total 24 respondents.

A situation of children speaking different languages were found inside the village which indicates that all the language were been given equal respect. All the children with different lingual back ground had good relationship with one another, besides the fact that majority of the children spoke nepali language.

5.13 View Regarding The Remembrance Of Real Parents Of The Respondent Children :

The children living in the SOS Children's Village have their own causes and reasons for staying inside the village. Some of the children have no parents where as some of them were neglected, abandoned by their parents. Some of them were brought inside the village at a very early age where as some of them came lately after facing the trauma and sock of heart touching incidents. These facts are also the factor that determines the socialization quality and ability to socialize inside the village and the nearby community of the children.

Table : 18 : Status of remembrance of real parents by the respondent children

Sr. No.	Description	Yes	Number	Percentage
1.	Remember	14	14	58.33
2.	Remember a little	8	8	33.33
3.	Do not remember	2	2	8.33
4.	Miss their real parents	24		
5.	Do not miss their real parents	---	---	
	Total		24	91.99 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

Thus, the children inside the village as on the question asked to the 24 respondents, it was found that 14 of them i.e. 58.33 % remembered their parents, where as 8 of them remembered their parents a little, whereas 2 of them i.e. 8.33 % did not remember their parents. But the fact was revealed that all of the respondent children missed their real parents and had a wish to be with their own parents in a good and healthy environment with lots of love and affection along with all of the facilities and amenities that they find available inside of the SOS CV.

5.14 Festivals Observed In SOS Children's Village :

Since the children of different religion are taken under care, the different festivals those are celebrated in the society are also celebrated inside the SOS Village. The festivals relating the different culture and religions are celebrate with a great pomp and show to rejoice and for strengthening the relationship among the children and the SOS family. The festival such as, Dashain, Tihar, Depawali, the Nepali New year and New Year Eve, Christmas Eve, Buddha Purnima, Phagu Purnima, and many more are

celebrated. Thus the celebration of the local, national and the international festivals were also found inside the village.

The different festivals celebrated inside the SOS Children's Village helps to build up a social and cultural bond of unity amongst the children and the staffs and further helps in the development of the religious tolerance quality amongst the children. The teaching and learning of the cultural and religious norms and values to the children are imparted to the orphan children through these activities which makes them easier to adjust in the society in the latter parts of their life.

5.15 Thinking, Aim And Ambition Of Respondent Children Towards Their Future :

The main objective of the SOS Children Village, Sanothimi is to educate, shape and built the orphan children into able citizens who can support the country in the path of development. Thus the table below represents the wish of the respondent orphan children who has aimed high to become a responsible citizen and serve the country by involving themselves in the different sectors of the society. The education imparted to them has been the result for aiming high to become a responsible part of the society and become an able citizen. Though the child's mind is not much matured to think about and decide the concrete and big things, and can't articulate whether their wish will be fulfilled or not, but still, the type of thinking which they bear with them will certainly add encouragement, power, energy and enthusiasm to shape up their future.

Table : 19 : Ambition of respondent children towards their future

Sr. No.	Description	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total	Percentage %
1.	Doctor	1	1	2	8.33 %
2.	Engineer	2	2	4	16.66 %
3.	Nurse		4	4	16.66 %
4.	Police officer	1		1	4.16 %
5.	Fine art Artists	2		2	8.33 %
6.	Social Worker		2	2	8.33 %
7.	Sports Player	1		1	4.16 %
8.	Air Hostess		1	1	4.16 %
9.	Lawyer		1	1	4.16 %
10	Musician	1		1	4.16 %
11.	Singer	1		1	4.16 %
12.	Anchor		1	1	4.16 %
13.	Hotel Manager	1		1	4.16 %
14.	Not thought	1	1	2	8.33 %
	Total	11	13	24	99.92 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

As on asked the question regarding their ambition, 2 (8.33 %) of them had a wish to become a doctor in the near future, 4 / 4 (16.66 %) of them each had a wish to become Engineer and Nurse respectively, where as 1 (4.16 %) had a wish to become a police officer, 2 / 2 of them each wanted to become a Fine Art Artist and Social worker respectively, the different seven individuals had a dream to become a Sports Player, Air Hostess, Lawyer, Musician, Singer, Anchor, Hotel Manager respectively, where as 2 (8.33 %) of them has not thought about their future.

We can assume with the above obtained data that the children were aware about their future and the education that they were getting is quite fruit full and are on the way to shape their bright future and can be a good citizen.

5.16 Factors Obstructing The Social, Physical And Educational Development Of The Children :

Though there are different facilities available in the premises of the SOS Children's Village, but still the problems are not away from the children. The children have come from the different sectors of the society having different socio-economic background. The natural and social pathetic problems the children had to undergo has created a different situation within the children than that of the normal children of the society. The knowledge of not having their real parents, the remembrance of their past horrible incidents, the feeling of being abandoned by their relatives, the fear of insecure and unsafe future, the problem of adjustment with the members of different natured and different backgrounds, the state of compulsion and dependency on the mercy of the other people, the detachment from the real relatives and many other kind of such things had been the root of the problem of the children which has been the factors for obstructing the social, physical, and educational development of the children.

Table : 20 : Status of understanding of the respondent children with other members (a factor of less development)

Sr. No.	Problems	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Misunderstanding with the other children of the village	9	37.5 %
2.	Unsatisfactory relationship with the mother in the house	3	12.5 %
3.	Misunderstanding with the mothers, brothers and sisters inside the family	2	8.33 %
4.	No comments	10	41.66 %
	Total	24	99.99 %

Source: Field Survey: 2067

Besides the above factors, even inside the village, the children are to undergo varied kinds of problems. Though the majority of the children didn't wanted to reveal their actual problems, but still the problem of adjustment with the other children from different cultural background, the bullying by the elder children to the younger ones, the noise and disturbances caused by the other children during their study time, the problem of tough competition to obtain the desired things, the risk of misbehave and misunderstanding with the family members, the other members of the SOS children and staffs, the budget constraints and the limitations that one has to undergo while doing different kind of works, the quarrelling and enmity between the other children of the village, the over ruling of the mother and the elders inside and outside the family in the name of discipline, the difficulty and burden of making adjustment with the studies, home works and examinations, the groupism according to the age, sex, colour, religion, spoken language, communal feeling among the other children etc. are the different kinds of problems faced by the children.

The unsatisfactory relationship with the brothers, sister and mother inside the family, the lack of real family environment, the comparative status of the children than that of the other children from the nearby community who comes to school for study, the behavioral differences made by the elders while treating the children were some of the problems faced by the children during their stay inside the SOS premises. Thus, such factors have been the causes and reasons those had been obstructing the social, physical and the educational development of the children.

CHAPTER - SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary :

Child development has remained as a part and partial of the development of a country. A country like Nepal where about 43 % of the children are below the age of 14 years has additional necessity to develop the children. Though the development of the children only is not enough and the other spheres of the society are also to be developed equally, but still the development of the children has become an issue of concern. The subject of development of the children, youth and the old people is social service. Though the social work in our country has started long back but the institutionalized social development has started after the advent of the democracy from 2007 BS.

For the benefit of the children, the different institutions has been working for the children's physical development, mental development, knowledge and moral development, to generate the feeling of self confidence, educational development and nurture the orphan and the destitute children. Since the future of the country is dependent on the today's innocent children, it is important to pay attention to the children. The construction of conscious, generous and diligent children is possible only from a healthy family. The healthy family makes a healthy society hence to guide the children in the right path the family is responsible. In absence of the proper guidance and parental care most of our children are forced to lead a life of baggers, porters, street children, tempo conductors, street hawkers, child

labourers etc. In fact, this problem has not only been a social problem of our society rather has become a national problem. As such with a view to make the child's physical, mental and economical development the different organizations has been established. To protect the children's inborn right to survive and for their rehabilitation, the organizations such as, Nepal Children Organisation, Paropkar Kendra, SOS Children Village etc. has been actively working and their contribution in this field has been found remarkable. SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi is also an organization or orphanage of such kind who is working to give shelter to the available orphan, destitute, abandoned and neglected children from the different parts of the country to brighten their life.

In this study, the contribution made by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi to the orphan children were explored and hence the social, physical, and educational conditions of the children were identified. Besides this, the extracurricular activities provided to the children for their holistic development of those staying inside the village were also identified and analysed. The facilities of fooding, drinking water, sanitation, health, quality of the service, the relationship of the children with the SOS mothers and other staffs, the situation of the parental love, family environment, the caste and ethnicity, religion, the state of participation of the children in the extracurricular activities, the educational status, the future aims of the children were explored and analysed.

To make a study of the study area out of the universe of 158 children only 24 of them were taken into consideration which accounts to be about 15 % of the total. Besides this to verify the data obtained and to find out the authenticity and reliability of the data the interviews with 4 of the SOS mothers and 4 staffs were also taken. The observation on the site, the

scheduled interview with the respondents were the sources for obtaining the primary data where as the different other sources like journals, news papers, articles, published reports, newsletters, internet website etc. were referred to obtain the secondary data which were edited, coded, tabulated, analysed and interpreted.

It was detected that the orphans living and studying in the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi were provided with the different kinds of facilities like indoor and outdoor games and sports, music, fooding, lodging, education, entertainment etc for their holistic development. A warm and congenial relationship is been maintained between the SOS mother and the orphan children and a good family environment is been provided to the children. In spite of this, a very few number of the children were unable to maintain the good relationship with the other members of the village up to the expected level.

The facilities of education, sports, health, entertainment, fooding and clothing, accommodation, training etc. were found at its best and most of the children were found involved in the activities availed by the SOS CV. The children inside the village were getting the family environment and were growing together to shape their bright future and has a hope to become different responsible personals of the society in their future.

Those children who are unable to do good in their studies were given different kind of vocational trainings. For this purpose a ceramic training centre has been set up inside the village and besides this, the children willing to take other type of trainings such as, electronic gadgets mechanics, machine operators, Driving, Masson, plumber etc. were sent to the concerned training institutions. After they receive the trainings, they were

sent and set to their said job and were set free along with financial support, physical facilities and other necessary arrangement to lead an established life. But in case of the girls, besides the above cited provisions of facilities and arrangements, they were married by looking for a suitable groom from their own house inside the village and set free.

Though, after the children set up their life in the society, they were free to come to their respective houses during the festivals, rituals and different occasions and during the time of need and can have a renewal of their family environment by sitting, sharing and enjoying with their younger brothers, sisters and mother. Hence the bond and intimacy of brotherhood and family that has been set up in the village remains and lasts forever and the child in the later part of their life contributes and collects the donors and well wishers and acts as an ambassador and spreads the brand name of the SOS.

During the observation it was found that the quality of service was satisfactory and the state of relationship with SOS mother was good having good emotional relationship. There was a pleasant and harmonious relationship and a bond of unity between the family members and the other children of SOS Village Sanothimi and the children were found satisfied with the available education facilities provided to the children.

The children received warm parental love and affection and had a good family environment. The family bond and environment is quite satisfactory and acceptable. The residents are well furnished, well facilitated, well managed and were found in the best condition which has satisfied the children. The quality food and necessary clothing facilities were provided by the SOS and was satisfactory. SOS has its own well equipped school to

provide quality education and has well managed sports and entertainment facilities as well for their physical development.

During the interview made with the 2 male and 2 female SOS staffs and 4 SOS mothers, it was found that the SOS Children's Village is very much concerned and has contributed a lot for the holistic development of the orphan children and has managed every kind of possible facilities inside the SOS Children's Village premises. The residential facility, the fooding and clothing facility and the education facility were good in quality.

Regarding the skill development trainings, relationship with the SOS mothers, Discipline, Parental love , and the Family environment, 5 of them i.e. 62.5 % of the total respondents had ranked them as good whereas the rest 3 of them i.e. 37.5 % has responded as satisfactory. In the same way the Entertainment facility, Sports facility and the Health facilities were ranked good by the 7 (87.5 %) of the respondents whereas the remaining 1(12.5 %) respondent has found them in satisfactory state. In the same way, 6 of the respondents i.e. (75 %) had ranked good to the assistance made to the children to fulfill their other requirements, Relationship amongst the children, Status of economic help received by the donors and Provision for the children passing SLC , whereas, the rest of the 2 (25 %) respondents had responded it to be satisfactory.

Regarding the extracurricular activities, out of the 24 respondents, the 12 (50 %) of them were found involved in Foot fall, 12 (50 %) of them were involved in Volley ball, 17 (70.83 %) were involved in Badminton, 18 (75 %) of them were involved in Basket ball, 10 (41.66 %) of them were found involved in athletics and singing, 12 (50 %) were involved in dancing, 5 (41.66%) of them were found involved in Debate and Quiz competition, 18

(75 %) were involved in Essay writing competition, 8 (33.33 %) were involved in Poem recitation competition, 7 (29.16 %) were involved in gymnastic and Taekwondo, and all the 24 (100 %) of them were found involved in different kind of excursions, tours, hiking and outing activities.

It has been found that the facilities available in the SOS Children's Village in the sanothimi in co-ordination with the SOS Hermann Gmeinner School, Sanothimi has satisfied the respondents and the facilities are utililised to its fullest by the respondents and the other orphan children. The physical and mental growth of the children were insured inside the village besides the fact that all the children do not get involve themselves in all the kind of extracurricular.

Besides the accommodation facilities, the facilities of education, health, sports, entertainment, fooding and clothing facilities and the loving family environment are provided by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi. The 19 of the respondents which accounts 79.16 % of the total respondents has rated the provided facility of education as excellent, 4 of them i.e. 16.66 % of them has rated as good and 1 of them i.e. 4.16 % has rated as satisfactory. This shows that the education provided by the institution was good and hence has satisfied the educational requirement of the orphan children.

The health facilities provided to the respondents by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi has been rated as excellent by the 21 of the respondents which becomes 87.5 % of the total respondents, whereas, 2 of them (8.33 %) rated the health facility as good and one of them i.e. 4.16 % responded it as satisfactory.

Regarding the sports facilities, the 18 students commented as excellent and 6 of them has commented as satisfactory which accounts as 75 % and 25 % respectively. The entertainment facilities provided by the institution has satisfied the 16 of the respondent children (66.66 %) as the best, where as 4 of them each has rated the entertainment facility as good and satisfactory respectively which accounts 16.66 % consecutively.

Fooding and clothing facilities provided by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi was found to be in good state. The 21 children (87.5 %) and 3 children (12.5 %) has commented as excellent and good respectively. In the same way the comment regarding the residential facilities provided by the respondent children accounts to be 22 (91.66%) and 2 (8.33 %) respectively and they has ranked it as excellent and good respectively.

The parental love that the respondents receives inside the village from the mother and other people are excellent to 16 of them which accounted to be 66.66 % of the total respondents and 6 of them i.e. 25 % has commented as good whereas, one of them has considered it to be satisfactory and for the another one it was not satisfactory which accounted to be 4.16 % simultaneously. The situation of the family environment was also satisfactory and out of the total 24 respondent children, 15 (62.05 %) of them has rated it to be excellent, the 6 (20.83 %) of them has rate as good and for the 3 (4.16 %) of them it as satisfactory whereas, 1 of them wanted not to give any comment regarding the family environment. Besides the satisfactory facilities and the negative verdict a very few of the children has a negative verdict regarding the above service which could be due to the emotional problems, personal nature, original family background, pressure or disturbances caused due to the trauma or reasons of such kind.

Though there were children from different caste and ethnic group, out of the respondent children, majority of them were Chhetri and Brahmins i.e. 25 % and 20.83 % respectively and the others were Newar and Sunar children making 16.66 % both. The Magar, Thakuri and Rai children were least in number of the respondents i.e. 4.16 % each.

The children here were from different religious origin but did not follow any definite religion. The friendship with the other hindu friends, the lack of awareness regarding their own religion, the influence of the people of the nearby locality or the community people were been the causes for not having any definite religion.

Almost all the children dependent on the SOS CV, followed hindu religion. In other words, 22 or 91.66 % percentage of the children followed hinduism of which, 11 were boys and the 11 of them were girls and a very less number of the children were found following Buddhism i.e. 8.33 % percent of the whole respondent children out of which only 2 of them were buddhist. Besides that the influence of the hindu religion were found overwhelming the children following the other religions.

Regarding the relationship with the SOS mother of the 24 sample respondents, it was found that 16 children (7 male and 9 female) which accounts 66.66 % of the total respondents had excellent relationship with their SOS mother and 6 children had good relationship which made 25 % of the total respondents, out of which 4 of them were boys and 2 of them were girls. Besides that, 4.16 % each i.e. one male respondent was found unsatisfied with the relationship with the SOS mother and the other one did not wanted to make comment on the relationship with the SOS mother.

The small children who were neglected, abandoned and deprived of the parental love were found to be happy in getting the environment inside the SOS CV where as few grown up children were found worried and tensed about their relationship, because they could recognize and feel the real situation and the differences between the blood relationship and the artificially created relationship which could be the result of the observations made of the family scenario and the relationship level of their school friends and the nearby community.

The children belonged to the different communities and from different lingual background and had different language of origin. All the children dependent on the SOS CV spoke nepali language as a main means of communication except some exceptions, and most of the children were from the Brahmin and Chhetri community. It has been detected from the sample respondents that inside the SOS CV, 15 of them of which 7 boys and 8 girls use to speak Nepali language which makes 62.5 % of the total respondents, whereas 5 children of which 3 boys and 2 girls i.e. 20.83 % spoke Newari language. The 8.33 % i.e. 2 girls were found from the Tamang lingual background where as 1 boy and 1 girl each were found from the Magar and Rai lingual background which makes 4.16 % respectively of the total 24 respondents. All the children with different lingual back ground had good relationship with one another and all the languages were been given equal respect.

The whole crews of organizing members of the SOS Children's village were found working hard to build up the family relationship and create the feeling of bond and brotherhood. It was found that 8 respondents out of the 24 respondents had excellent relationship with the other members of the village of which 3 were males and the 5 of them were females accounting

33.33 % of the total respondents. Out of the total respondents, 13 of them, i.e. 54.16 % of which, 6 males and 7 females had a good relationship with the other children of the village. 2 males and 1 female child out of the 3 respondents, which makes 12.5 % of the total respondents, had a satisfactory relationship with the other children of the village.

The festivals related to the different culture and religions were celebrated with a great pomp and show to rejoice and strengthen the relationship among the children and the SOS family. The festival such as, Dashain, Tihar, Depawali, New Year Eve, Christmas Eve, Buddha Purnima, Phagu Purnima, and many more were celebrated. Thus the celebration of the local, national and the international festivals were also found inside the village. The different festivals celebrated inside the SOS Children's Village helped to build up a social and cultural bond of unity amongst the children and the staffs and further helps in the development the quality of the religious tolerance amongst the children. The teaching and learning of the cultural and religious norms and values to the children made them easier to adjust in the society in the latter parts of their life.

The education imparted to the children has resulted in making the children aim high to become a responsible member of the society, serve and become an able citizen. As on asked the question regarding the ambition of the respondents, 2 (8.33 %) of them had a wish to become a doctor in the near future, 4 / 4 (16.66 %) of them each had a wish to become Engineer and Nurse respectively, where as 1 (4.16 %) had a wish to become a police officer, 2 / 2 of them each wanted to become a Fine Art Artist and Social worker respectively, the different seven individuals had a dream to become a Sports Player, Air Hostess, Lawyer, Musician, Singer, Anchor, Hotel

Manager respectively, where as 2 (8.33 %) of them has not thought about their future. We can assume with the above obtained data that the children were aware about their future and the education that they were getting was fruit full in to shaping the bright future of the children.

6.4 Conclusion :

It was found that the contribution of SOS Children's Village in the lives of the orphans, abandoned and neglected children was very significant. The village was offering the children with warm motherly love and care and were provided with the education and different vocational trainings to make them able and independent in their future life. The children were medically treated during their illness and were provide with all the available facilities and amenities for their physical and moral development. The SOS Children as they grow up were made free to take up the occupation of their own choice after they acquire the required qualification.

The facilities provided by the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi has satisfied the required physical, educational and social requirements of the children staying inside the SOS village and through the extracurricular activities the holistic development of the children was insured. The children those were admitted in the SOS had a secured future. The SOS takes the sole responsibility of the children from their childhood and sets up, manages and takes all kinds of responsibilities till they become capable to stand on their own feet, struggle in the contemporary society and lead a settled life.

6.5 Recommendations :

During the period of research in SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi, no any notable problems were detected regarding fooding and clothing, medication and education while staying inside the SOS Children's Village but still, for the further improvement certain recommendations are put forward which are as follows:

- ❖ To minimize the misunderstanding between the SOS mothers and the children in the house regular counseling and the required initiations are to be taken to create the peace full environment inside the house.
- ❖ To enhance the relationship between the members of the SOS Children's Village and minimize the misunderstanding the workshop programmes, trainings, counseling programmes, relationship building activities are to be conducted in a regular interval of time.
- ❖ The possible exploitation that can be made to the orphan, abandoned and uncared children by the people in the society are to be stopped by making a suitable mechanism of protection and rehabilitation.
- ❖ Awareness raising programmes should be made to stop the production of orphans and rescue and rehabilitation groups can be framed in the communities and the social centers.
- ❖ Necessary special fund has to be generated to help and assist the organizations working throughout the country for the orphan children.
- ❖ The governmental and non-governmental organizations should make necessary laws and code of conducts for the protection and rehabilitation of the orphan children throughout the country.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENT CHILDREN

Name of the respondent:.....

Name of the house.....

House Number:.....

Male/Female:

Age:

Class-

Section –

1. Health condition

- i) Who bears the expenses for the food?
 - a. SOS Office b. SOS mother c. Personally / self managed
 - d. Your relatives
- ii) How is the quality of food?
 - a. Excellent b. Good c. Not satisfactory d. No Comment
- iii) Who manages the drinking water?
 - a. Sos by self managed water plant
 - b. Piped from outside resources
 - c. Nepal drinking Water corporation
 - d. Well & tube well
- iv) How often is the cleaning of the surrounding done?

- a. Once a week b. Daily c. Rarely d. Never
- v) How frequently does the doctor visits the family?
 - a. Daily b. Once in a week c. Once in a month d. Never
- vi) Who takes care of the health situation of the children in the absence of the doctor?
 - a. Nurse b. Mother c. Elder brothers and sisters
 - d. One has to manage personally

2. To which age group do you belong to?

- a. Below 5 years b. 6 to 10 years
- c. 11 to 15 years d. 16 to 20 years
- e. Above 20 years

3. Which caste or ethnic group do you belong to?

.....

- a. Brahmin b. chhetri c. Newar
- d. Magar e. Tamang f. Sherpa
- g. Rai h. Limbu i. Tharu
- j. Majhi k. Others

Note: Please fill in the space provided if you do not belong to the above mentioned options

4. Which religion do you follow ?

- a. Hindu b. Buddhist c. Muslim d. Christian e. Others

Note: Please fill in the space provided if you do not belong to the above mentioned options

5. How do you feel about quality of the service provided by the SOS Children's Village to you and other children?

- a. Excellent b. Good c. Not Satisfactory d. No comment

6. How is the relationship with your mother at home in terms of attitude and care?

a. Excellent b. Good c. Not Satisfactory d. No Comment

7. How is the relationship with the other children of the SOS Children’s Village ?

a. Excellent b. Good c. Not Satisfactory d. No Comment

8. Do you remember your real parents and the relatives before you were brought to the SOS Children Village?

a. Remember b. Remember a little c. Do not remember
d. Miss them e. Do not miss them

9. Basically which language you use to speak before you came to SOS Children’s Village , Sanothimi ?.....

a. Nepali b. Newari c. Maithli d. Gurung e. Magar
f. Tamang g. Rai h. Limbu i. Bhojpuri j. Sherpa
k. Tharu l. Chepang m. Thakali n. Jirel o. Thami
p. Majhi q. Urdu r. Hindi s. Others.....

Note: Please fill in the space provided if you do not belong to the above mentioned options

10. How far are you satisfied with the following available physical facilities provided to you?

Please tick mark in the box to present your view

Sr. No.	Facilities / Description	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Educational facilities				
2	Health facilities				
3	Sports facilities				
4	Entertainment Facility				
5	Fooding and Clothing facilities				
6	Residential facilities				
7	Parental love				
8	Family environment				

11. How is your involvement in the following extracurricular activities ?

Please tick mark in the box to present your view

Sr. No	Activities	Involved	Not involved	Got Opportunity to involve	Didn't get opportunity to involve	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Interested
1	Foot Ball							
2	Volley Ball							
3	Badminton							
4	Basket Ball							
5	Table Tennis							
6	Athletics							
7	Singing							
8	Dancing							
9	Debate							
10	Quiz							
11	Essay Writing							
12	Poem Recitation							
13	Ring							
14	Gymnastic							
15	Martial Arts / Taekwondo / Karate /Judo etc.							
16	Excursion Tour / Hiking / Outing							
	Total							

- 12.** What do you want to be in future?.....
- a. Doctor b. Engineer c. Nurse d. Soldier e. Teacher
 f. Police Personal g. Pilot h. Fine Art Artist i. Actor/Actress
 j. Social Worker k. Sports Player l. Scientist m. Business men
 n. Driver o. Banker p. Others q. Not thought
- 13.**What is your view regarding the contribution made by SOS to you?
- a. Excellent b. Good c. Bad d. No Comment
- 14.**What sorts of problems are you facing in your studies?

- 15.**Do you have any relatives? a. Yes b. No
- 16.**Do you like staying inside SOS children village? a. Yes b. No
- 17.**How many brothers and sisters are there in your house?
- 18.**In which school do you study?
- 19.**In which class do you study?
- 20.**Do you get any extra coaching classes besides the school facility at home or the village?
- 21.**Is there any provision of coach for sports, music etc. ?

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENT
SOS MOTHERS AND STAFFS

Name of the respondents:

Male/Female:

Age:

Marital Status:

Religion:

House Number(If any):

Occupation:

Qualification:

Address:

1. When was the SOS Children's Village established? Who was the founder of Institution?
2. What sort of facilities has been provided by the Organization?
3. Where are the children sent for education purpose?
4. How is the education quality of the children? Are you satisfied with the quality and service?
5. How are the educational materials for the children managed? Who bears the expenses?
6. Is there any provision for the extra coaching classes besides the regular school classes for the needy children?
7. How is the timing for the children for involvement in the games, studies and the other extra curricular activities?
8. What sports facilities are there in the SOS Children Village for the children?
9. What physical facilities are available inside the SOS Children Village for the cultural exposure of the children?

10. Is there any special provision for the coach of any games, music and other activities for the physical development of the children?
11. Especially what kinds of children are admitted in the institution? What types of children are there inside the institution?
12. How are the orphan children admitted in institution? What is the procedure?
13. What is the economic resource of the organization?
14. Whether the children are sponsored and economically helped by the other governmental organizations or not?
15. How disciplined are the dependent children in Studies, Sports and other extra curricular activities?
16. How is the situation or relationship between the dependent children and how co-operative and friendly they are?
17. What is the situation of the children passing the SLC examination? What is the pass and failure situation of the children?
18. Whether the institution is facing any problems in running and bearing the cost and expenses in the present condition of inflation or not?
19. Whether the institution is looking for the donors and sponsors to maintain / bear / combat with the price rise and inflation or not?
20. Why the children above five years of age are are not given the priority for admission in the institution? Is there any special reason for this?
21. What sorts of facilities are been provided by the SOS children's Village to the children ?
22. What types of children are admitted in the village?
23. What is the economic source of the institution?

APPENDIX 2 - LIST OF RESPONDENTS

Sr. No.	Name of the respondent children	Gender	Age	Class	House Number	Name of the house
1.	Sudeep Raut	Male	15	Eight	11	Kopila
2.	Rita Puri	Female	13	Eight	14	Mamata
3.	Sumitra B.K.	Female	14	Seven	5	Madhu Mandir
4.	Rakesh Thami	Male	14	Seven	2	Shisu Niketan
5.	Maya Tamang	Female	12	Six	6	Sneha Sadan
6.	Pawan Karmacharya	Male	15	Nine	4	Swagat
7.	Suresh B.K.	Male	16	Nine	5	Madhu Mandir
8.	Ranjana Shen	Female	14	Nine	8	Jyoti Niwash
9.	Akash Praja	Male	15	Eight	10	Kalyan
10.	Sanjhana Awal	Female	14	Eight	5	Madhu Mandir
11.	Binod Giri	Male	15	Nine	4	Swagat
12.	Surendra Pokhrel	Male	14	Eight	9	Pushpanjali
13.	Sagar Bhusal	Male	14	Eight	8	Jyoti Niwash
14.	Shreya Nepal	Female	14	Eight	2	Shishu Neketan
15.	Bibek Timilshina	Male	14	Seven	1	Diya Kunja
16.	Gobinda Khanal	Male	15	Seven	12	Simrik
17.	Durga Bhandari	Female	13	Seven	3	Padma
18.	Sweekriti Gautam	Female	15	Ten	7	Laligurans
19.	Tika DC	Female	12	Six	16	Chahana
20.	Ganga Ghimire	Female	12	Seven	15	Anjali
21.	Dinesh Aryal	Male	15	Ten	13	Benu
22.	Rachana Puri	Female	15	Nine	14	Mamata
23.	Muna Shrestha	Female	13	Eight	8	Jyoti Niwash
24.	Durga Bdr. Dangi	Male	16	Eight	9	Pushpanjali

APPENDIX 3 - PHOTOGRAPHS



Front Gate of SOS Village, Sanothimi



National Co-Ordination Office, SOS Sanothimi



Office of the SOS Children's Village, Sanothimi



A view of SOS CVillage Sanothimi



A view of SOS Village Sanothimi



A view of SOS Village Sanothimi



A view of SOS Village Sanothimi



Quarters for Retired SOS Mothers



A view of SOS Village Sanothimi



A View of Temple



A view of SOS Village Sanothimi



A view of a house of SOS Village Sanothimi



Front view of a house of SOS Village



Sitting Room of a house



A view of bed room for elder children



A view of bed room for elder children



A view of bedroom for younger children



A well equipped kitchen



Dining Room inside a house



Water Treatment Plant



Ceramics Training Center



Potteries prepared by the children



SOS Hermann Gmeiner School, Sanothimi



SOS Hermann Gmeiner School, Junior block



Playing facilities for the children



Playing facilities for the children



Basket ball Playing ground



Football Playing ground



Playing facilities for the children



Playing facilities for the children



Education facilities for small Children



Education facilities for small Children



A glimpse of a class room (Education facility)



A glimpse of a class room (Education facility)



Children Performing cultural activities in stage



Children Performing cultural activities in stage

